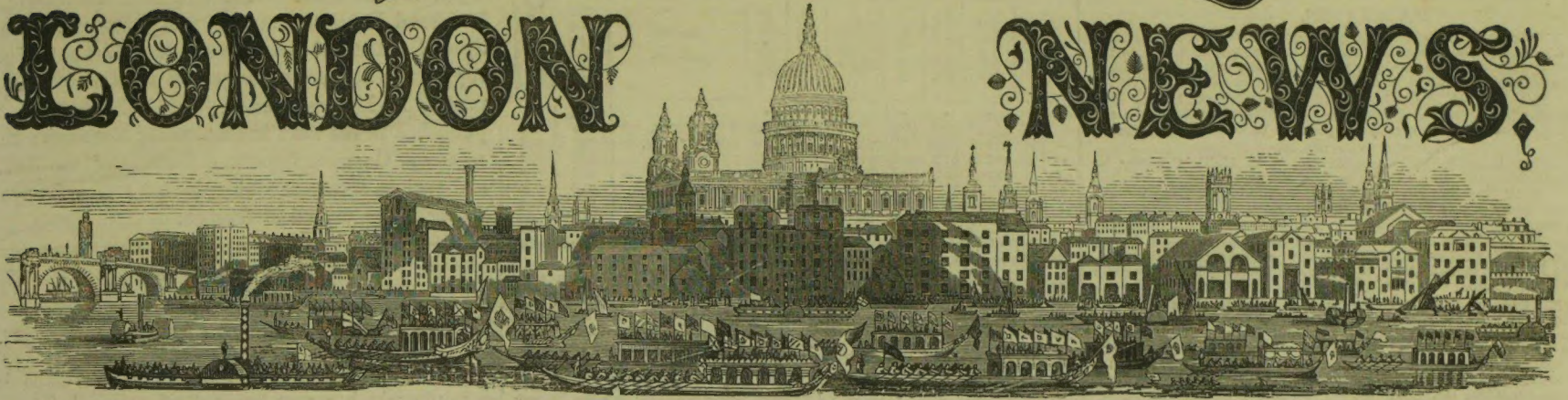


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1756.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE QUEEN PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE 79TH (CAMERON) HIGHLANDERS AT PARKHURST, ISLE OF WIGHT.



## BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Denmark-hill, the wife of the late Henry Lloyd, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at The Laurels Courtyard, Eltham, S.E., the wife of Thomas Simson, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at 23, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Gwendoline Petre, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at All Saints', Margaret-street, by the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, assisted by the Rev. E. Ball, Charles Marwood Speke Mules, Vicar of Curry Rivell, to Wilhelmina Louisa King, widow of the late H. B. S. King, of West Hall, in the county of Dorset.

On the 19th inst., at St. Nicholas's Church, Chiswick, by the Rev. William Barker, M.A., Vicar of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Oliver Cromwell Sargent, Esq., to Jessie Alice, only daughter of G. W. Septimus Piesse, Esq., of the late H. B. S. King, of West Hall, in the county of Dorset.

On the 16th inst., at St. Mary's and St. Peter's, St. Helier's, Jersey, by the Rev. Dean McCarthy, assisted by the Rev. J. Collins, George Acheson Ware, Esq., of 12, Hereford-gardens, Park-lane, London, to Evelyn Mary, second daughter of the late Bartholomew Seymour, Esq.

On the 17th inst., at Castlemacadam Church, in the county of Wicklow, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Cashel, assisted by the Rev. Butler Bryan, Rector of the parish, H. Tootal Broadhurst, Esq., of Woodhill, Lancashire, to Gertrude Frances, second daughter of Howard Brooke, Esq., of Castle Howard, Vale of Ovoca.

On the 16th inst., at All Saints' Church, Childwall, Lancashire, by the Rev. N. Roys, Rector of Barford Parva, Bedfordshire, and the Rev. Canon Ware, Vicar of Childwall, Edmund A. N. Roys, of Brownhill, Lancashire, barrister-at-law, son of A. H. Roys, Esq., of Felling, in the county of Lancaster, and Ellerslie, Worcestershire, to Augusta Eliza, eldest daughter of A. H. Lemmon, Esq., of Stonehouse Allerton.

On the 22nd inst., at the parish church, Presteign, by the Rev. E. H. Jones, Vicar of Stogumber, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. H. Brierley, Marins Elise d'Engelbrunner, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A., younger son of C. C. E. d'Engelbrunner, Esq., of The Hague, to Louisa, youngest daughter of H. Martin Jones, Esq., of Presteign.

On the 22nd inst., at Dera Ghazi Khan, Panjaab, Thomas William Knowles, C.E., to Margaret Carey, eldest daughter of Thomas E. Ivens, Esq., St. Michael's, Azores.

## DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at The Mansion, Hastings, Sarah, Countess of Waldegrave, widow of Vice-Admiral William, eighth Earl of Waldegrave, in the 87th year of her age.

On the 17th ult., at Cape Coast Castle, of African fever, after a few days' illness, Robert William Keate, Esq., Governor-in-Chief of the West Coast Settlements, aged 58.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27.	WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.
Second Sunday after Easter. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Wm. C. F. Webb, M.A., Rector of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.	London Institution, annual meeting, noon. Royal Hospital for Incurables, annual dinner at London Tavern (Lord Cairns in the chair). Royal Society of Literature, anniversary, 4.30 p.m. Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity). Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor E. Hull on the Permian Breccias and Boulder-Beds of Armagh; Mr. G. W. Stow on Griguland West; Professor Rupert Jones on Bivalves in the Carboniferous Formations). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. L. P. Merriam on the Condensed Milk Manufacture). North London or University College, Hospital, annual festival, at Willis's Rooms (the Earl of Derby in the chair). Medical Men's Widows' and Orphans' Society, annual meeting, 8.30 p.m. United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, grand festival at Freemasons' Hall, 6 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. C. M. Arnold, M.A., Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Beadmore Compton, M.A., Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden; 7 p.m., the Rev. James Moorhouse, M.A., Vicar of Paddington. St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon James R. Woodford, D.D. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Eskine Knollys, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple. French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouvier, incumbent.	THURSDAY, MAY 1. St. Philip and St. James, apostles. Prince Arthur born, 1850. The Polo Club ground at Lillie Bridge opened. Reform Club: annual meeting, 1 p.m. Royal Institution, anniversary, 2 p.m. British Museum closed for a week. Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Hannay on Zirconia; Dr. H. Sprengel on a New Class of Explosives). Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Howard on Cinchona). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Sauerbrey's concert at Hanover-square, 8 p.m. Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit concert at St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. British and Foreign Sailors' Society, London Tavern, 1 p.m. (Mr. S. Plimsoll, M.P., in the chair).
MONDAY, APRIL 28. Philosophical Club, anniversary, 6 p.m. Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m. Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity). London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Elementary Botany). Medical Society, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Thudichum on Wines). St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Philharmonic Society's Concert. Merchant Taylors' School, Athletic Sports at Lillie-bridge Ground. Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Sherard Osbourne on the Probable Existence of Unknown Lands within the Arctic Circle).	FRIDAY, MAY 2. St. Athanasius. Governesses' Benevolent Institution, general court, at Hanover-square, noon. Royal Archeological Institute, 4 p.m. St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Mr. Hall's first recital. Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dr. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry). Royal Horticultural Society, 3 p.m. (Professor Thistleton Dyer on the Aspects of Vegetation). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. Philological Society, 8.15 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Emerson Reynolds on New Alcohols from Flints and Quartz). Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestra, 8.30 p.m. Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieutenant C. E. H. Vincent on the Austrian Army).
TUESDAY, APRIL 29. Alexander II., Czar of Russia, born, 1818. Newmarket Spring Meeting. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, anniversary, 2 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair). National Dog Show, Free Trade Hall, Manchester (four days). Art-Union, general meeting, noon. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Dannreuther on the Development of the Music of the Drama). Zoological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Pole on the Rigi Railway). British Orphan Asylum, Slough: annual festival at Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair). Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity). City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, annual festival at London Tavern. Society of Arts (special), 8 p.m. (Governor Pope Hennessy on the British Settlements in West Africa). Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. Carter's "Evangeline"). Miss A. Zimmermann's evening concert, Hanover-square Rooms. King's College, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. C. J. Plompre on Public Reading and Speaking—introductory lecture).	SATURDAY, MAY 3. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Ozone). Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Floral Hall Concerts begin. Crystal Palace: afternoon, "Hamlet" performed under the superintendence of Mr. Tom Taylor. Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester on Geometry). Royal Naval Female School Society (at Royal United Service Institution), 2 p.m. (the Hon. Admiral Duncombe in the chair).

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
5 2 23	2 45	3 5	3 23	3 45	4 3	4 22
4 42	5 0	5 22	5 42	6 5	6 30	6 58

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.					
April	16	29.530	58.4	48.2	71	5	47.0	74.5	SE. ESE.	234	In.	
	17	29.509	54.2	49.0	84	7	45.3	66.4	NNE. NNW.	137	.006	
	18	29.723	51.5	45.0	80	8	45.7	61.7	N. NNE.	330	.012	
	19	30.006	48.0	29.5	52	1	40.1	59.0	NNE.	323	.020	
	20	30.121	50.2	32.7	54	1	36.6	60.9	NNE. NE.	452	.000	
	21	30.119	49.1	34.6	60	2	41.5	59.5	NNE. NE. E.	297	.000	
	22	29.944	42.5	37.5	84	9	37.9	53.7	NNE. NE.	313	.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.567	29.509	29.686	30.000	30.130	30.163	30.006
Temperature of Air	53.2	51.2	56.7	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.3
Temperature of Evaporation	66.7	61.0	49.2	43.2	45.9	45.9	42.0
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	SE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.  
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY) APRIL 26, Verdi's Opera, IL TROVATORE. Manrico, Signor Mongini; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Del Puente; Ferrando, Signor Campobello; Ruiz, Signor Rinaldini; Un Zingaro, Signor Casaboni; Azucena, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Ines, Mdlle. Bauermeister; and Leonora, Mdlle. Titiens. Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

Monday Next, April 28, Rossini's Opera, SEMIRAMIDE. Assur, Signor Arnesi; Idreno, Signor Rinaldini; Oroe, Signor Campobello; L'Ombra, Signor Casaboni; Arsace, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Semiramide, Mdlle. Titiens.  
Tuesday Next, April 29, Flotow's Opera, MARTA. Lady Enrichetta (Marta), Mdlle. Alwina Valleria (her first appearance).

SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.—PRODUCTION OF LA FAVORITA.  
On Thursday Next, May 1, will be performed for the first time under the present management, Donizetti's Opera, LA FAVORITA, with new scenery, dresses, and appointments. Ferrando, Signor Antonio Aramburo (his first appearance); Alfonso XL, Signor Mendioroz; Balduccio, Signor Castelmari (his first appearance); and Leonora, Mdlle. Titiens (her first appearance in that character at Her Majesty's Opera).  
Doors open at Eight o'clock; commence at half-past. Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's Fairy Comedy, THE WICKED WORLD. Every Evening—Messrs. Kendall, Arnot, Buckstone, Messrs. Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Litton, &c.; with HIS OWN ENEMY; and other Entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at 8.15, an Original Poetic and Romantic Drama, by W. G. Wills, entitled EUGENE ARAM—Messrs. Henry Irving, W. H. Stephens, E. F. Edgar, F. W. Irish, &c.; and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Culbert. Music composed by H. B. Stapsel. Preceded at 7.15, by WHO STEALS? FIRST—Messrs. C. Warner, &c.; and Miss G. Pannofort. Concluding with MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore. The great demand for places renders it absolutely necessary to suspend all free admissions. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—At Seven, HARMONIOUS DISCORDS, followed by Mr. Buckstone's Comic Drama of NICHOLAS FLAM; after which, at 8.30, THE BOHEMIANS, New Grand Romantic Opera Bouffe, in three acts and four tableaux; Music by Offenbach; English Adaptation by H. B. Farnie. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-offices. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Instituted in 1738; incorporated in 1759. For the Support and Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Orphans.  
Patroness—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.  
The Annual Performance of Handel's Oratorio THE MESSIAH, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 2, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. Madame Lemmens-Scherer, Miss Georgina Mandley, Miss Marian Severn, and Madame Patey; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Signor Foll. Principal Violin, Mr. J. T. Wilby; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; Organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins. The Orchestra and Chorus complete in every department. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.  
Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., of all the principal Music-sellers, and of Mr. Austin, Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—Dr. HANS VON BULOW will make his first appearance in England at the Third Concert, MONDAY, APRIL 29, and will play Beethoven's Concerto in E flat. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s., 5s., and 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street, W.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THIRD CONCERT, MONDAY, APRIL 29, at Eight o'clock. Symphony, letter Q (Haydn); Concerto for Piano-forte in E flat (Beethoven); Piano-forte, Dr. Hans von Bulow (his first appearance in England); Overture, "The Naiades" (W. Sterndale Bennett); Symphony, "The Reformation" (Mendelssohn); Solos for Piano-forte (Piano-forte, Dr. Hans von Bulow); Overture, "Der fliegende Holländer" (Wagner). Vocalists, Madame Otto Alvensleben and Mdlle. Gelmira Veldi (her first appearance). Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony (Reserved), 7s.; Unreserved, 5s. and 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., No. 24, New Bond-street, W.; Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; Lamborn Cock, Chappell, Mitchell's Royal Library, R. Olivier; Keith, Prowse, and Co.; and A. Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings.

NOTICE.—MR. SIMS REEVES'S ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT is POSTPONED from Thursday, May 1, until TUESDAY, MAY 27. Tickets already purchased will be available for the latter date.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—George Carter's New Cantata, EVANGELINE (Longfellow), conducted by the Composer. TUESDAY NEXT, at Eight. Madame Lemmens-Scherer, Miss H. D. Dalton; Messrs. E. Lloyd, Fryer, Maybrick, and Signor Foll. Full Band and Mr. William Carter's Choir, 1000 Performers. Principal Harp, Mr. John Cheshire. Grand Organ, Mr. William Carter. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s.

MADAME HENRIETTA MORITZ'S MORNING CHAMBER CONCERT (under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Christian), at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY, MAY 6, at Three o'clock. Reserved Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s. To be had from Madame Moritz, 47, Wigmore-street; and at the Rooms.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.  
Last Two Representations of HAPPY ARCADIA on Monday and Tuesday next. On Wednesday (first time), MILDRED'S WELL, a Romance of the Middle Ages, by F. C. Burnand. Music by German Reed. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS now enjoy the proud position of being legitimately classified as the Oldest-Established Entertainers in the World, as it is not upon record that any other entertainment has ever achieved a season of such lengthened duration as theirs. For a period of Eight Consecutive Years, without the intermission of a single night ("those proscribed by law alone excepted"), have the Moore and Burgess Minstrels attracted crowded and delighted audiences to the St. James's Hall. A similar instance of popularity cannot be instanced in the history of the world's amusements.

EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one uninterrupted and continuously successful season, of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, which now ranks as the oldest-established company of artists in the world, from their never having ceased to perform together since the date of their organisation.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—EIGHTH ANNUAL EASTER HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Once more a notable success (vide the whole of the leading daily papers of the 15th inst.). It was computed by the police officers on duty at the Hall on Monday last that more than ten thousand persons were turned away from the two performances given on that day, owing to the densely crowded state of the building an hour previous to the advertised time of commencing the performance. The Holiday Programme will be presented until further notice Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays Three and Eight. Private Boxes (the most elegantly appointed in London), £1 11s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d.; Fautouls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees, no charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

WESTBOURNE HALL, Bayswater.—HAMILTON'S Excursions, CHARING-CROSS to CALCUTTA IN TWO HOURS, via Paris, Mont Cenis, Brindisi, and the Suez Canal. Magnificent Scenery by Tabin; Figures by Louis Haghe and Estelles; Shipping by Weedon. Every Evening at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at Three and Eight.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.  
THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, APRIL 29, at Fall-mall East. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT their THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Fall-mall.

MR. PAVY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS by OLD MASTERS will be OPEN to the Public on MONDAY, APRIL 21, and Daily, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.—ARGYLL GALLERY, 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyr," "Frustrated at Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the Continental Schools, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-Mall, is NOW OPEN from Nine to Six.

## ALEXANDRA PALACE.

EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY.  
All communications to be addressed to the Manager, at the Palace, Muswell-hill, N.

## THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Upon the occasion of the Opening, next week, of the Universal Exhibition of Arts and Industry at Vienna, the Special Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will supply this Journal with a series of Illustrations, accompanied by Letters from a Special Correspondent, to be published in the next and following Numbers; they will represent the most important features of the Exhibition, and various scenes or incidents that strike the eye of the visitor in the capital of Austria.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.

To-morrow an electoral contest in Paris will be decided, towards which a vast amount of political thought and anxiety, not in France only, but in many of its neighbouring States, is directed. Schooled by experience, we cannot allow ourselves to regard the issue of that election, whatever it may prove to be, as likely to carry with it the fate of the French Republic, or of the general policy represented by M. Thiers, its President. It will be, doubtless, a critical election. It will be sure to exercise a perceptible influence for good or for evil on the proximate future of the French nation. There are to be upon the same day upwards of a dozen of provincial elections to fill vacant seats in the Assembly at Versailles. About the result of these, however, comparatively little public interest has been excited. It is generally anticipated that they will be determined, perhaps without exception, in favour of Republican candidates. But the Paris election will have a political significance peculiar to itself. It will indicate, more or less distinctly, the relation in which the population of the metropolis stands to M. Thiers, to his Government, and to the Monarchical majority which at present sways the course of the sovereign assembly.

The policy of M. Thiers as President of the Republic can hardly be said to be brought into serious question by the impending contest. The difference to be decided is rather a difference of tactics and of modes of proceeding than of principle. M. Thiers, as is well known, is not in abstract theory a Republican. The events, however, which within the last few years have shaken France to its very base have forced upon him the conviction that, practically considered, a form of Republican government is the only one of which France can at present avail herself. To secure for her a peaceful, intelligent, and conservative development of Republican institutions is the main object at which he aims. He is no enthusiast of a newly-received theory; but he is undoubtedly a sincere and patriotic statesman, working out, under special difficulties, the constitutional results which he judges to be most conducive to the permanent interests of his country. But while fixed and unalterable in his purpose, he is also determined to achieve it, if at all, by Parliamentary instrumentality. He accepts universal suffrage as the settled foundation in France of political authority. He has, therefore, an immovable centre of gravitation for his policy, and is utterly indisposed, for mere temporary exigencies, to shift it. But this does not necessarily govern the temper and spirit of his tactics. In regard to them his judgment is variable and his will elastic. The task committed to him is one of extreme delicacy and almost insurmountable difficulties. He has to drive a team more than half of which is violently opposed to him in regard to the ultimate destination towards which his masterly sagacity is impelling it with a vigilance and skill, with a quick eye and a light hand, which will prevent it from bolting headlong into anarchy, and which, without allowing it to quit the road, will adapt its movements to all the windings and turnings which that road presents. Accordingly, he is not perfectly understood nor trusted by either of the parties that make up the bulk of the Assembly at Versailles. At one time he pulls up. At another he presses over an awkward bit of road at a dangerous pace. Now he temporises with one section, and anon he concedes largely to another. The most noticeable effect of his tactics, however, is that he always contrives to get along; that his progress is uniformly in the direction of his main policy; and that, in spite of all the inconsistencies, the contradictions, the apparent mistakes, and the awkward dilemmas which have characterised his course, he has succeeded in bringing France, through many dangers, much nearer to a permanent consolidation of her Government than it seemed possible for the genius or the persistence of any individual statesman to effect.

These remarks may help the reader to understand the gist of the electoral contest to be determined to-morrow in Paris. There are to be three candidates—M. de Rémusat, M. Barodet, and Colonel Stoffel. The last-named gentleman has been nominated a candidate by a section of the Monarchists, merely with a view to attract the votes of those of the party who might otherwise be inclined to give them in support of Conservative Republicanism. M. de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stands as representative of M. Thiers's general



policy. His literary abilities command the respect of Europe. As a consistent Liberal under all Governments, he has won for himself the confidence of a wide circle of friends in France. He comes before his fellow-citizens in Paris with this powerful recommendation, that he negotiated and signed the recent treaty between France and Germany which secures in October next the liberation of French territory from the grip of German militarism. In the coming contest he may almost be regarded as an *alter ego* of the President of the Republic. He thoroughly identifies himself with the ulterior object of M. Thiers's government. He desires to approach that object in the same cautious, gradual, tactical, and persistent spirit. He would avoid, or, if possible, remove, all causes of political panic. To restore France to her status among European nations; to maintain order and the security of property; to give stability to her financial credit, at home and abroad; to promote her commercial prosperity, and to preserve unimpaired her social peace, will be the surest means, as he thinks, to conciliate her adhesion to that Republican form of government under which these advantages have been obtained.

M. Barodet has been put forward as a candidate by the more aggressive and self-asserting section of the Republican party. He has no personal recommendations for the post to which he aspires. He does not pretend to have. His candidature he declares to be unpersonal. He happens to be the victim of the recent Act passed by the Versailles Assembly for the suppression of the municipality of Lyons. The Act was forced upon the somewhat reluctant acquiescence of M. Thiers by the Monarchical majority of that body. It was a blow aimed at the Extreme Left, and, naturally, the Extreme Left resented the concurrence of M. Thiers with the majority. They regarded it as carrying his temporising tactics to an unwarrantable, if not a dangerous, length. M. Barodet's candidature is intended to be a practical protest against a repetition of the offence. But, its chief aim is not against M. Thiers, but against the Monarchical party by which he has again and again been impeded in his patriotic efforts. Accordingly, M. Barodet is instructed, if elected, to demand the immediate dissolution of the present Assembly, and to answer the reckless impetuosity of the Right in tones of defiance.

The moral and political consequences which will flow from the final turn of this electoral contest have, perhaps, been exaggerated; but, unquestionably, they are likely to be of great importance. France may be gently led into permanent Republicanism without much excitement. She has lost her terrors, and has begun to believe that good government may, in future as in the recent past, be enjoyed by the country even in the absence of Emperor or King. But France cannot be driven to this decision. The more aggressive and demonstrative the means resorted to for establishing a Republic, the more scared she becomes. The question to be decided to-morrow is, substantially, one between gentle and conciliatory means and those which are coercive and overbearing, for the accomplishment of the same nominal result. M. de Rémusat represents the former, M. Barodet the latter. The Paris constituency will declare to-morrow which of the two methods it prefers.

### THE COURT.

The Queen received Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, commanding the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders, at dinner yesterday (Friday) week at Osborne House. In the evening Lieutenants Campbell, Lindsey Bucknall, and Methuen, of the same regiment, were presented to her Majesty. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Ryde. Prince Leopold went out in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Baillie Cochrane dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. On Monday Prince Leopold left Osborne upon his return to Oxford. The Rev. George Prothero and Mrs. Prothero and Captain Cochran, H.M.S. Hector (guard-ship at Cowes), dined with her Majesty. The old colours of the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders were presented to her Majesty at Osborne on Tuesday.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Frederick William Farrar, B.D., F.R.S., Head Master of Marlborough College, and Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty. The Queen has also appointed the Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D., Head Master of Wellington College, and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, to be an Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalen Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., and the Rev. Canon Heavyside officiated. On Monday the Prince left Sandringham for Marlborough House. On Tuesday his Royal Highness presided at a special meeting of the Governors of Wellington College, held at the Palace of Westminster. The Duke of Cambridge was present. The Prince visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. On Wednesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. There were present—Viscount Portman, the Earl of Leicester, Sir Thomas Myddelton Biddulph, Sir William Knollys, and Mr. George Lech, Q.C., who took the oath on his appointment as a member of the Council of his Royal Highness. The Prince has appointed Mr. Lech to be his Attorney-General, vice Sir William J. Alexander, deceased. In the evening his Royal Highness went to the Princess's Theatre. On Thursday the Prince held a Levée, on behalf of the Queen, at St. James's Palace. In the evening his Royal Highness left town, en route for the Vienna Exhibition. The Prince travelled by the ordinary mail-train from Charing-cross to Dover, where he was met by Prince Arthur, who accompanied his Royal Highness on board the special

steamer Breeze, in which the Prince crossed the Channel. The former palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy, which is now used as the Ministry of Finance, has been put in readiness as a residence for the Prince during his stay in Vienna. Colonel von Koloditch and Field Marshal Lieutenant von Thom have been attached to the Prince's person.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, will remain at Sandringham during the absence of the Prince.

The Czarewitch, accompanied by his consort, Princess Maria Dagmar, and their family, will, it is stated, shortly visit the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and will be present at Ascot races.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Florence on Thursday week from Genoa. His Royal Highness proceeded to Rome, and on Sunday the Duke had an audience of the Pope at the Vatican. His Royal Highness dined at the Quirinal. On Monday evening the Duke witnessed a grand illumination of the Forum, and on Tuesday his Royal Highness left for Naples.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein laid the foundation-stone of the Church of All Saints, Putney, on Tuesday. Her Royal Highness presided, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the executive committee of the special loan exhibition of decorative art-needlework, to be opened on May 1 at the South Kensington Museum. The Princess has consented to pay a visit to the Evangelical Protestant Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, Tottenham, on the occasion of its annual meeting, on Wednesday, May 28.

By desire of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), a meeting of the Council of the Girls' Public Day School Company, in connection with the Women's Education Union, of which the Princess is president, was held on Monday last at the residence of her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne, in Grosvenor-crescent, to receive from the sub-committee a report upon plans for starting a second school. The Princess and the Marquis of Lorne have been staying at Southend during the week, the noble Marquis having been undergoing a course of artillery training at Shoeburyness.

Prince Arthur was present at a ball on Monday, given by Colonel Henning and the officers of the 38th Regiment in honour of his Royal Highness, at the Townhall, Dover, which was placed at the officers' disposal by the permission of the Mayor. The guests numbered 500. On Wednesday the Dover life-boat was specially launched for the inspection of the Prince.

Count Münster will succeed the late respected Count Bernstorff as German Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

His Excellency Count Beust, the Austrian Ambassador, gave a dinner on Sunday, at the Embassy, in Belgrave-square, to the Austro-Hungarian residents in London, in celebration of the marriage of the Archduchess Gisela with Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The Duke of Teck was present. His Excellency also gave a dinner party on Wednesday.

His Excellency the French Ambassador has left the Embassy, Albert-gate, for Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Stafford House, St. James's.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square, from Woburn Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have arrived at Cleveland House, from Battle Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon Lennox have arrived in Belgrave-square from Goodwood.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the Ladies Scott have arrived at Montagu House, Whitehall, from Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square.

The Lord President of the Council returned to town on Monday from Studley Royal. The Marchioness of Ripon and Earl De Grey arrived at the family residence in Carlton-gardens on Tuesday from Cannes. Earl De Grey has thoroughly recovered from the effects of his severe accident.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and Ladies Georgiana, Mary, and Victoria Seymour have arrived at Hertford House, Connaught-place, from Ragley Hall, Alcester.

The Marquis of Hartington has arrived at Devonshire House from Dublin.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have left Dudley House, Park-lane, for Vienna.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave have arrived in town from Dudbrook.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have arrived in town from Frognal.

The Lord Privy Seal and Viscountess Halifax and the Hon. Miss Wood have returned to their residence in Belgrave-square from Hickleton Hall, Yorkshire.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli has returned to town from Hughenden Manor.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., and Mrs. Goschen have returned to town from Seacox Heath.

The Home Secretary has arrived in town from Scotland.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers have arrived in town from their seat in Yorkshire.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe have arrived in town from Caterham.

Mr. Partin's life of Jefferson and Mr. R. D. Owen's reminiscences of New Lanark continue to be the main attractions of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which will be published in England simultaneously with its appearance in the United States.

Experiments were made last week at Garston, near Liverpool, in the presence of a party of gentlemen, with an iron life-boat, designed for passenger-ships, on the principle which gained the gold medal of the Society of Arts in August last year. Captain J. R. Ward, inspector of life-boats for the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, commends both this iron boat, which is built by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of the Windsor Ironworks, Garston, and the wooden boat, constructed by Messrs. Wolfe and Son, of Shadwell, to which another gold medal of the Society of Arts was awarded. The iron boat at Garston is 25 ft. long, with 7 ft. breadth of beam, and 3 ft. 3 in. inside depth; she is double-bowed, with side and end air-chambers; those at the sides being, on each side, large enough to fill one quarter the width of the boat, while each of those at the bow and stern occupies one eighth of the boat's length; so that half the width and a quarter of the length are taken up by the apparatus for making her buoyant in the sea. All the tests applied to her when afloat in the company's docks were borne with entire success. Having forty-seven men on board, she preserved a "freeboard" or height of side above the water of 19 in., while all their rocking to and fro, or jumping, could not upset her; and when filled with water to the outside level, with twenty-one men on board, she still had a freeboard of 16½ in. A smaller boat of this kind was dropped from a crane 21 ft. high into the water, and was able to stand the shock very well.

### THE QUEEN AND 79TH HIGHLANDERS.

Her Majesty the Queen, on Thursday week, presented new colours to the 79th Regiment (Cameron Highlanders), at Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight. This regiment has lately come from India, and is going to Perth. The ceremony was performed at noon, with fine "Queen's weather" at that hour of the day. The ground was kept by the 102nd (Madras Fusiliers), who furnished a guard of honour, and were under the command of Colonel Jeffson. The 79th, commanded by Colonel Miller, were drawn up in readiness before the Royal carriage arrived. It contained her Majesty, her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The second carriage was occupied by the Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Miss Pitt, Mdlle. Norelle, and Miss Stopford. The equerries were Colonel Du Plat and Colonel Ponsonby. The Mayor and Corporation of Newport, in their official robes, were in the rear of the Royal carriage. Viscount Templetown (commander-in-chief of the southern forces) and Major-General Sir John Douglas (commander of the forces in Scotland), with their respective aides-de-camp, were near the Queen. Her Majesty drove past the Royal standard, and thence along the line of troops, returning and taking up a position near the flag-staff in front of the regiment, the bands playing the National Anthem and "The Garb of Old Gaul." Then commenced the ceremony of "trooping" the old tattered and torn colours. As they were being marched along the front of the line the bands solemnly played the Scotch air "Auld Lang Syne." The old colours having been taken to the rear, the troopers formed three sides of a square in front of the Royal party, and upon the drum-heads were placed the new colours, covered with the "honours" of the regiment. The Rev. Mr. Morrison, a Presbyterian minister of Aberdeen, who was, during twelve years, chaplain to the regiment when in India, offered prayers for the Queen, the Royal family, the Army, and the nation. Her Majesty then, standing in the carriage and handling the new colours to Lieutenant Campbell and the regimental colours to Lieutenant Methuen, addressed them as follows:—"Colonel Miller, Officers, and Men of the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders,—It gives me great pleasure to present these new colours to you. In thus intrusting you with this honourable charge I have the fullest confidence that you will, with the true loyalty and the well-known devotion of Highlanders, preserve the honour and reputation of your regiment, which have been so brilliantly earned and so nobly maintained." After a few words from Colonel Miller, thanking her Majesty, the regiment and the spectators joined in giving the Queen three hearty cheers at the invitation of Viscount Templetown. The troops having presented a Royal salute, her Majesty left the field amid the cheers of soldiers and people. The old colours were, on a subsequent day, carried to Osborne House by Lieutenants Annesley and Money, with an escort under the command of Colonel Miller, and were presented to her Majesty, who graciously accepted them and will keep them.

### LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Odger's application for a rule to grant a new trial of his case against the publisher of the *London Figaro*, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence was yesterday week refused by Lord Chief Justice Bovill, in the Court of Common Pleas.

Charles Frost, the anti-vaccinating parent, whose second indictment has been pending for some time at Bow-street, was interceded for by a like-minded clergyman. The magistrate was privately informed by this champion that he ought rather to suffer death than to inflict a fine. Mr. Flowers, having demonstrated to Mr. Frost that smallpox hospital statistics were overwhelmingly against him, required him to pay 20s. and costs.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, the Attorney-General applied, on behalf of Mr. Norwood, M.P. for Hull, for a rule calling upon Mr. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for libel. The statements complained of had been published in "Our Seamen: An Appeal," the object of which was to put a stop to certain improper and criminal practices which were alleged to exist in the mercantile marine. The substance of the various allegations contained in the volume was that Mr. Norwood was one of two or three members of Parliament who were guilty of such practices, by which they made large fortunes; and that, having got into Parliament, they did what they could to obstruct and prevent legislation on the subject. The Attorney-General stated that Mr. Norwood carried on business as shipowner in the city of London, having, either himself or in conjunction with others, twelve or fourteen steam-ships, which were chiefly engaged in the Mediterranean and Baltic trade, but occasionally went to China and elsewhere. He stated in his affidavit that ever since he had been a shipowner he had never lost a ship by foundering, except by stranding or collision; that he never lost a ship from stress of weather alone, with one exception; and that he never lost the life of a single seaman. The Court was unanimous in granting a rule.

The trial of the Tichborne Claimant began on Wednesday morning at Bar, in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Lord Chief Justice presided, and the associated Judges were Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush. The Claimant was indicted for perjury, alleged to have been committed in his evidence in the famous cause "Tichborne v. Lushington." Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., who was the Attorney-General's junior in the Nisi Prius trial, conducts the prosecution. The defendant's leading counsel is Dr. Kenealey, Q.C.

At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, Mr. W. A. Roberts, stockbroker, was again examined on a charge of having uttered a cheque for £11,500, with intent to defraud the Consolidated Bank, and another remand was granted. At the same time Mr. Samuel Heath Head, a City solicitor, was committed for trial on a charge of having appropriated to his own use a sum of £756, which had been intrusted to him for safe keeping.

The Essex and Suffolk Farmers' Association have refused to employ men belonging to the Agricultural Labourers' Union, and all unionists are to be dismissed with a week's notice.

Lord John Ludford Chichester, who for several years represented Belfast in Parliament, died suddenly on Tuesday evening, having been seized with a fit of paralysis while at dinner.

A ball took place on Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, in commemoration of Shakespeare's birthday and in aid of the Dramatic, Musical, and Equestrian Sick Fund. About 300 ladies and gentlemen were present.—Stratford-on-Avon celebrated its own peculiar holiday. The shops were all closed, and a civic procession marched from the Townhall to the church, where flowers were strewn on the poet's tombstone. Subsequently a reading from "Hamlet" was given by Miss Glyn, a collation was served in the Townhall, and fireworks were exhibited at the market cross.





SPRING IN PORTUGAL: TRIMMING THE GRAPE VINES.







## BY THE WAY.

Topics of far more real importance than the inquiry whether "The Claimant" is Sir Roger Tichborne or a perjurer and a forger will, for some time, be thrust aside, and the monster case will be the theme of society, even though the journals may preserve their honourable reticence of opinion and confine themselves to the duty of recorders. It is right, however, that notice should be invited to less sensational matters as they arise. The first step has been taken to bring Mr. Plimsoll's statements under the "fierce light that beats" from the bench of justice. Mr. Norwood, M.P., a large shipowner, has obtained a rule calling on Mr. Plimsoll to show cause why a criminal information should not issue against him for allegations which the former holds to apply to himself, and every one of which he denies on oath. Our contemporary the *Standard* points out for the instruction of those who do not know everything (a few such modest persons still linger among us, to the shame of "popular" literature and the march of intellect) that the distinction between an action at law and a criminal information is this—in the former the plaintiff complains of a private injury, and asks for damages in compensation for the wrong he has suffered; in the latter the complainant asks justice in the name of society, seeks no damages, but is content to have his character cleared. Further, in the case of the information, the aggrieved person is obliged to swear to the falsehood of the charges against him. He therefore has thus the better opportunity of setting himself right with society, and in the case of a gentleman like Mr. Norwood this would, of course, be his sole object. He has a most powerful advocacy, the present and a late Attorney-General holding his briefs. It should be stated that in Mr. Plimsoll's new edition he has expunged his references to the only vessel which Mr. Norwood admits that he has lost by stress of weather. It is not for us, of course, to express an opinion on a matter before the Court. It would seem from Mr. Plimsoll's course outside the court that he has found reasons to reconsider his statements. In the interest of society it will be well that those who sincerely believe (as we do) that in exceptional yet numerous cases the English sailor is wickedly wronged should carefully watch the trials by which those who may have been incautiously accused seek to vindicate their honour. Even should judgment go against Mr. Plimsoll in all these, there will yet remain a system with which the Legislature must deal sternly. But this is not one of the causes that are won, or even served, by misdirected charges.

Readers of old plays will recollect how one of our greatest authors founded a tragedy on the "Cruelties of the Dutch," who expelled the English from Amboyna, and perpetrated odious wickedness upon many of them. Sensationalism, even in Paris, has seldom gone beyond its boldness in that play, which, however, had a political object. In later years we have not heard much of the Dutch as colonists, but quite recently one of their own ablest writers has made their tyrannical system the subject of an effective novel. For the moment something is occurring which may be called in Pagan fashion a Nemesis. The Dutch have been decidedly getting the worst of it in Sumatra, where their soldiers have been defeated and their further hostile proceedings have had to be deferred until the weather shall be favourable. It is, of course, not to be wished that a civilised nation should be repulsed by savages; and in this case it is not to be expected that the natives will long enjoy their triumph. With favouring gales will arrive an armament that will deal vengeance on the rebels. The only surprising thing is that a nation which is usually and justly credited with calm forethought should have exposed its representatives to such a chance as that which has just occurred.

We may assume that "Hume and Smollett" has ceased to be much read. Historians of broad theory and accurate research now instruct the student, and for the general reader there are writers of brilliant narrative or of cynical paradox. Possibly, the old book may still be an authority in some quiet old houses where the circulating-library box does not come. But we take it that not many persons have turned to the fifth volume of Smollett to refresh youthful recollections of a name that the stage has just lifted into new notoriety, that of Eugene Aram. Towards the close of that volume, however, there is a very grim chapter, which Smollett probably wrote with more pleasure than he found in dry records of regal squabbles and marching and counter-marching in Flanders. He collected several of the most remarkable tales of crime of about 1759; and he made it his excuse for interweaving them into history that he wished to show our "neglect of internal police and an ingredient of savage ferocity mingled in the national character." His stories show neither, but are exceptional cases, which we could easily parallel now. The chapter used to compensate schoolboys for a good deal of dry reading. Eugene Aram's tale is tied up in small compass, but clearly told. Some persons will be surprised to hear that Aram's "own wife" corroborated the testimony of Houseman at the assizes, and that after his condemnation he attempted to die in the fashion of Seneca; but, though weakened by loss of blood, he was carried to the gallows. He had, says Smollett—perhaps with lavish praise—"acquired all the languages ancient and modern," and had executed part of a Celtic dictionary. The historian thinks that the Royal mercy "might not improperly have been extended to this man, whose genius, in itself prodigious, might have exerted itself in works of general utility." This last is a good specimen of the "observations" which in old days it was thought necessary to append to narrative. Perhaps we may add that there was in it one professional author's kindly regret for the fate of another. Smollett's heart was a very good one, and so was his head, but he did not always choose that the latter should dominate the former.

The lamented death of Sir William Tite, who will be best known to posterity as architect of the Royal Exchange, will have produced befitting tributes to his memory, and we shall here note only one little anecdote, which, though connected with his life, is illustrative of the kindness of the Sovereign. We met Sir William at an antiquarian dinner a very few days after his title had been given him. He was suffering from gout, and said that when he had presented himself for the accolade he looked with dismay at the cushion on which he was expected to kneel, doubtful whether he should be able to do so, and still more doubtful whether, if he did, he should be able to rise again. Her Majesty instantly perceived the difficulty, and desired him not to attempt to kneel, and the aged architect merely bent his head to receive the knighthood. In itself a small matter this, and no thoughtfulness on the part of the Queen could excite the faintest surprise, but in mentioning the fact Sir William seemed to think even more more of the kindness than of the honour. By-the-way, in addition to the Exchange should be mentioned the handsome church erected by Sir W. Tite for Edward Irving. Of the service there, as conducted long after Irving's death, however, we have seen mention by that accomplished and extraordinary man Henry Drummond. In a private letter to an old friend, he says that "the worship in that church gave him the best idea he could entertain of the happiness of another world."

## A VINEYARD IN PORTUGAL.

The graceful plant which, by the juice of its fruit, yields to mankind the noblest of fermented liquors, is cultivated in different countries of Europe with a striking difference in the mode of setting and training. In some districts of France and Germany it is grown upon low supports almost close to the ground; while in Central Italy, at least in Tuscany, it hangs in festoons between the rows of walnut-trees or other fruit-trees; but we have seen it along the sides of the hills in Piedmont spreading its leaves and tendrils, as beneath the glass roof of an English greenhouse, over the broad hurdles laid horizontally upon the top of a double range of stone pillars, or, more frequently, placed so as to be kept up in a level position by the sloping bank of steep land in the rear and by a single range of pillars in front. This arrangement, as shown in our Artist's sketch, is not uncommonly practised by the vinegrowers of Portugal, who supply the orthodox English palate with that most gentlemanly addition to the dinner-table, which has been familiarly known amongst us since the Methuen treaty, above a hundred and fifty years ago. The best wine of Oporto, which we call "port" wine, is chiefly grown in the province of Alto Douro, which is said to produce as much as 70,000 pipes yearly; but some good wine also comes from Beira and Minho; and the total exports of Portuguese wines to England alone reach the large quantity of three and a half million gallons. There can be no doubt that the quality of much we get from that country is highly artificial; and, when it has been "doctored" with spirits in the process of making, this unwholesome compound is likely to make us the unhappy patients of another kind of "doctoring;" but the true and sound port wine, if we are so fortunate as to obtain it, will be found conducive to health. It should have that mellowed fruitiness of flavour, not at all sweet, but rather tending to be dry, without astringency, which characterises the genuine article, such as Tennyson used to call for at the Cock in Fleet-street:—

But let it not be such as that  
You set before chance-comers,  
But wine, whose father-grape grew fat  
'Neath Lusitanian summers.

The Poet Laureate, indeed, contrived to get his pint of port for half a crown, which we have never been able to understand. To be sure, he was on friendly terms with the "plump head-waiter," whom he has glorified, in connection with the gilt bird outside the door, by a humorous parody of the ancient fable concerning Master Ganymede, the cup-bearer of Jove, and his flight with the celestial eagle.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

The end of Lent has, as usual, been signalled in Paris by the sudden appearance of innumerable bright-hued costumes and daintily-devised head-dresses, upon which the brains of the leading *couturières* and the nimble fingers of their assistants have been employed during that dull period. Allured by a season of exceptional mildness, the Parisian beau-monde has sallied out in all the glories of the latest spring fashions; and from personal observations made in the most fashionably thronged spots of this pleasure-loving city the following facts are to be deduced.

The numerous undecided colours which have reigned supreme in popular taste for a long time past are being rapidly abandoned, and a reaction is setting in in favour of the more simple and old-fashioned shades. For morning and outdoor wear grey still remains a favourite hue, but is usually trimmed somewhat profusely with some bright colour, such as light blue, pea-green, or cerise. The pretty and elegant dresses of unbleached linen will also continue in wear this season. Stripes are destined to be exceedingly fashionable, and are seen in the new materials in vogue for spring costumes—the most popular combinations being bright blue and white, crimson and white, maroon and flesh-colour, brown and white, and violet and maize. Flowered mohairs with a white ground, and trimmed with bands of taffeta to correspond with the patterns, are much worn by young ladies. Grenadines are also in high favour, those with a satin stripe of the same colour as the tissue obtaining the preference. Similar stripes are to be seen on all the innumerable tissues of linen and cotton which are annually put forth under various high-sounding names, but which differ so slightly from their predecessors of past years that it is hardly worth while to enumerate them. These striped materials in two colours are usually made up with plaited flounces, plaited so that the darker colour forms the exterior fold, and the lighter only flashes forth when the wearer is in motion, whereby a novel and striking effect is produced. Other dresses are made with a single flounce, either gathered or plaited, and edged with a broad band of silk of a lighter shade, the seams of the body being trimmed with the same. Costumes continue to be worn, the tunic being cut somewhat long.

All mantles worn at present are fitted tight to the shape. The polonaise is still a universal favourite, and will continue so for some time to come, though as the warmer weather sets in it will be in some degree displaced by various scarfs and fichus. These will be trimmed with large bows of ribbon at the waist. Like the tunics, polonaises are worn long, and are frequently trimmed with silken cords and tassels. Dolman sleeves are fashionable.

In bonnets but little change is to be noted, the diadem shape maintaining its popularity. Many bonnets are made in two shades of crape, the darker forming the bonnet itself, and the lighter being used in the ruches with which it is trimmed. Feathers are universally worn just now, usually matching the bonnet in colour; but as the season advances their places will be taken by tufts of flowers and foliage. Amongst the prettiest bonnets are those in black horsehair, diadem shape, trimmed with bairs and ruches of some bright colour, and having a dark and a light feather. Straw bonnets are coming into wear.

For children and very young ladies shepherd's plaids are much in favour, as well as the more gaily-coloured tartans. Blue and white checks are also much worn. These are made plain, and if they have any trimming it is merely a bias of the same material. Striped poplins and mohairs are worn with a plain polonaise, whilst for duller weather there are thin cashmeres trimmed with a bias of some bright colour, with a sash and sometimes a waistcoat to match.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dress of violet faille, with flounces and plaitings of white muslin. Dress of unbleached holland, with embroidery. Morning toilette trimmed with braiding. Dress of striped pekin, trimmed with black velvet. Pardessus of black faille, trimmed with guipure, skirt of green silk with puffs. Fichu Marie Antoinette, dress of narrow-striped foulard. Dress of light grey faille with narrow flounces and trimming of cherry-coloured ribbon.

The country seat of Mr. Morrison, M.P., at Malham, Wiltshire, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. The books and pictures were saved.

## The Extra Supplement.

## THE FLOWER MARKET, COVENT-GARDEN.

"Spring's delights are now returning," as the old glee-song has it; and so be it now, say we, in spite of the east wind. One of those delights of the commencing sweet season, familiar to every Londoner, is the sale of blossoming plants, of cut and tied bunches, and of bouquets set in white paper, on the stalls in Covent-garden Market. For this pretty trade, we are happy to observe, ladies of fashion begin to stop their carriages opposite the grand portico of St. Paul's Church. The two very attractive florists' shops at the west end of the central corridor display a beautiful assortment of hot-house flowers—the geranium, the azalea, the erica, and all that is yet in bloom. Seeds and cuttings for the service of amateur horticulturists are offered to inspection in the rows of boxes outside, with garlands and bouquets for immediate decoration of house or person. At the farther end, which is devoted to a humbler and cheaper kind of business, the market-women invite a purchase of their primroses and pansies, their double daisies and mignonette. We have spoken of these Covent-garden dealings in the pleasant gifts of Nature on some former occasions, but it is always an agreeable subject. The Flower Exchange, as one might call it, for the wholesale business of nursery-gardeners, florists, and others in the trade, is now held in the new hall lately built in Wellington-street, from five to eleven o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The third and fourth days of the Newmarket Craven Meeting were as "stale, flat, and unprofitable" as the first was interesting and exciting; and when eight races produce four walks-over, and only bring out twenty-five horses altogether, it is clear that something should be done to bring about a better state of affairs. We have not space to discuss the details of that "something;" but the appointment of a paid handicapper, and a manager of the Frail or Verrall stamp, would doubtless do a good deal to mend matters. The ridiculously easy style in which Laburnum disposed of Bethnal Green over the severe D.I. appears at first sight to leave the Chester Cup at his mercy; but as it has transpired that Sir Joseph Hawley's horse was beaten out of sight in his trial, Laburnum's chance looks neither better nor worse than before. He had the race in hand from start to finish, and therefore we had no chance of judging if he has "mended his ways," or if he is still the thorough rogue he was last season. It was a great week for M. Lefevre, who secured fourteen races; while Fordham was scarcely less fortunate, having no less than eleven winning mounts. Kaiser's morning gallops during the week were anxiously watched both by friends and foes, and he came triumphantly through the ordeal, moving in fine style each day, and pulling up sound and well. Flageolet's appearance did not altogether please people; still, as we know him to be nearly 14 lb. superior to Negro, we fancy that the Two Thousand will result in a match between these two Newmarket horses, and that "the Frenchman" will just win.

Owing probably to the inclement weather, there were scarcely so many people as usual at Epsom; and though the City and Suburban and Metropolitan produced large and high-class fields, the other events were of little interest. Cremorne (9 st. 2 lb.) ran a great horse in the City and Suburban; but, like the generality of top-weights in handicaps, there was just one horse that he could not beat; for Mornington (7 st. 13 lb.), who has evidently returned to his best form of two years ago, won by three quarters of a length. Cremorne is certainly one of the best and most consistent of Derby winners. He has now fulfilled exactly twenty engagements, of which he has won fifteen, run second four times, and third once, so that he has never yet failed to get a place in any of his races! Bertram (8 st. 7 lb.) finished third, but, though in receipt of 9 lb., he had not the least chance of beating Cremorne. Wolfhall (6 st. 3 lb.) ran as badly as all the great favourites in the Fyfield stable invariably do; and little importance need be attached to the positions attained by the rest of the field, as a quarter of a mile from home the race was reduced to a match between the first and second. Of course, it is very easy to find fault with a jockey's riding, and nine times out of ten subsequent events prove that the critic is wrong; still we cannot help thinking that, considering the weight Cremorne was carrying, Maidment made too much use of him; at any rate, it is an unusual thing to see the top weight two or three lengths in front at Tattenham Corner. The confidence of the public in Dutch Skater (9 st. 7 lb.) must be wonderful; for, though in the Metropolitan he was asked to do what Cremorne had shown himself incapable of, yet he was made a hot favourite at 2 to 1. He had to concede 16 lb. to Mornington, to whom Cremorne had failed to give 17 lb. on the previous day, and, very naturally, the race was never in doubt, for level money was laid on Mornington fully a quarter of a mile from the finish, and he won by three lengths, without ever being extended. Dutch Skater beat all the rest, and they must be a very moderate lot to let a horse who is not quite first class carry such a welter weight into second place.

An entertainment given by W. Cook and Joseph Bennett on Wednesday evening last is noticeable from the fact that in one of the games at pyramids Cook took all fifteen balls in a single break, a feat which has been very rarely performed.

At a meeting of the members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde, held last week, the Marquis of Exeter was unanimously elected commodore, in the place of Captain Thellusson, and Mr. Richard Sutton, of Ryde, vice-commodore.

The General Synod of the Irish Church is actively engaged in the revision of the Prayer-book. At Tuesday's meeting Master Brooke presented a petition 174 ft. long, and containing 4550 signatures of Churchmen in favour of revision.

A meeting in support of Sir John Lubbock's bill to extend the ten-hour system to all children, young persons, and women employed in retail shops and workshops which do not at present come under the Factories or Workshops Acts, was held in the Manchester Townhall on Wednesday. The Bishop of Manchester presided, and Sir J. Lubbock also addressed the meeting.

The body of Earl Delawarr was found in the river Cam on Thursday morning, at Sheep's-green, a well-known bathing-place. The deceased Earl arrived at the Bull Hotel, Cambridge, at a late hour on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning he rose early, and left the hotel without taking breakfast, and did not return. A letter addressed to the steward of his estates at Bourn, near Cambridge, was found on the table of the sitting-room he had occupied. This, on being forwarded and opened, was found to contain a statement that his Lordship had left the hotel with the intention of committing suicide by drowning, and that his body would be discovered in the water nearest to the Bull. This led to the river being dragged. Lord Delawarr was fifty-eight years old.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 24.

The coming election continues to be the all-absorbing topic of interest and conversation. Nothing is heard but assertion and speculation as to the probable chances of the two candidates, and as the fatal day approaches the excitement grows more and more intensified. I say the two candidates advisedly, for of course the struggle lies between M. de Rémusat and M. Barodet. It is true that a third competitor is in the field, in the person of Colonel Stoffel, the ex-Military Attaché at Berlin, who has been put forward by a so-called Conservative fusion in place of M. Liebmann; but his chances are hardly worth speaking of. His advent is due to M. Tarbé, of the *Gaulois*, who, struck by the idea that a combination of Orleanist, Legitimist, and Bonapartist influence might suffice to overbear the divided Republicans, called a meeting of the supporters of these three parties on Saturday, in the Salle Hertz, and, after much stormy debate and wrangling, succeeded in effecting a partial and hollow fusion and the nomination of the Colonel. Many influential men of all three parties have, however, protested against this temporary alliance, and the support it has hitherto received has been mainly due to the fondness most Frenchmen have for setting themselves in opposition to their existing rulers. Meanwhile MM. de Rémusat and Barodet are leaving no stone unturned to secure the victory. The last public meeting has been held, for, in accordance with a law passed in the days of the Empire, no such assemblage can take place during the five days immediately preceding the election; but the excitement has been kept up by various public men solemnly "pronouncing" in favour of one of the two candidates. The story of the *moutons de Panurge* still holds good in modern French life, and whoever sets up as a leader is sure to find numberless blind followers. Thus, the adherence just expressed by M. Jules Grévy to the principle enunciated by M. de Rémusat is regarded as of the highest importance, and as being certain to secure numberless votes, backed up as it is by M. Crémieux and General Chanzy. On the other hand, M. Barodet has secured the support of MM. Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Edgar Quinet, Esquiros, Peyrat, and some five-and-twenty other leading deputies of the Extreme Left, who have put forth a most powerful manifesto in his favour. Both sides are equally confident of success, and, as a proof of how English ideas are becoming naturalised in France, have taken to expressing this confidence by betting. M. Gambetta is reported to have wagered heavily on the success of his favourite, but the current odds seem to run in favour of M. Thiers's selection.

Meanwhile the President of the Republic, despite the ridiculous *canard* which has been put into circulation to the effect that he will resign unless M. de Rémusat carries the day, is to all seeming quite free from anxiety as to the result of the contest, and continues to enjoy himself in his quiet fashion. On Sunday he was present, for the first time this season, at the spring meeting held in the Bois de Boulogne, and the same day he received Lord Lytton, who is at present filling the position of Lord Lyons, and the wife and daughter of General Manteuffel. This latter attention is, it is supposed, intended as a return to the compliment paid our venerable statesman by the General at a banquet held at Nancy on his last birthday. The presence of Mirza Malecom Khan, the Persian Envoy, has afforded an excuse for another of those diplomatic dinners in which M. Thiers delights, on Saturday, after which, at the usual reception, General Schenck was presented by Mr. Washburne. Yesterday the President was at Vincennes inspecting some experiments with small-arms.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly held a kind of formal sitting on Saturday, at which no motion of any kind being brought forward, an adjournment at once followed. The very existence of such a body is to all intents and purposes absurd.

Poor Madame Rochefort is dead. It will be remembered that when M. Rochefort was brought from his prison to be united to her not the faintest hopes were entertained of her recovery; but since then a decided change for the better ensued, and she was able to take walking exercise a short time back. Now a brief relapse has been followed by dissolution. She leaves three children, the eldest a girl of sixteen.

Prince Napoleon lately issued a protest against the course adopted towards him by the French Government, addressed to the inhabitants of Corsica. This protest he wished to have placarded throughout the island; but such a proceeding has failed to obtain the sanction of the powers that be. The Prince seems to be the only member of his family displaying any wish for that agitation which sooner or later is sure to bring forth fruit of some kind, and which cannot fail to be obnoxious to the present Government.

M. Janvier de la Motte, who was regarded at one time as the coming man among the Bonapartists, and who may be taken as the typical Imperialist Prefect, has had his name brought before the public in rather an unpleasant fashion. During his Prefectorial sway the funds of the Department of the Eure, over which he presided, were used to further certain ends in the most lavish and indiscriminate manner; a fact which has at last been established to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Finance. An order has therefore been issued for the seizure of M. de la Motte's private property, pending an adjustment of accounts.

The Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce is still progressing, despite the unfounded statements made by several of the Opposition organs to the effect that its withdrawal was contemplated. Several reports from the various members of the examining committee have been sent in, and it is expected that the treaty will be laid before the Assembly immediately after the recess.

## ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has arrived at Rome.

At the opening of the Chamber of Deputies a sufficient number of members were not present to form a quorum. The House therefore adjourned until Friday.

The health of the Pope continues to improve. His Holiness, yesterday week, for a few hours gave several audiences. Congratulations were offered by the Cardinals, on Sunday, to the Pope on his recovery. On the same day he received the Duke of Edinburgh. His Holiness gave a private audience to the Portuguese Minister on Tuesday.

## SPAIN.

There is a serious difference at Madrid between the Government and the Permanent Committee in reference to the convocation of the Cortes.

It is said that General Velarde has resigned his command, owing to the Government having disapproved of the strong measures he had taken to restore discipline in the army. The Government troops appear to be making headway against the Carlists.

The new Governor-General of Cuba, Piéttain, was received at Havannah in dead silence. He has issued a proclamation calling for energetic efforts to crush the insurrection, at the same time offering free pardon to all insurgents who will lay down their arms.

## BELGIUM.

The bill sanctioning a loan of 240,000,000*fr.* (£9,600,000) has been passed by 74 votes against 10.

## HOLLAND.

The Dutch are involved in a struggle with one of the independent States of Sumatra, and at present it seems that fortune is against them. There has been some sharp fighting in an attack upon Atchin. The Dutch succeeded by a second assault in taking two forts, but they suffered a repulse in attempting to gain possession of the principal fort. The Dutch commander, General Kohler, was killed. According to the latest news from Penang the prospects of the Dutch troops in Atchin were very unfavourable. The troops had been obliged to retreat to the sea-beach behind stockades. A council of war has been held by the Dutch, at which it was decided to suspend further operations against the Atchinese until the autumn. The resolution was adopted mainly on account of the monsoon, which it was considered might interrupt for weeks all communication between the shore and the ships, and thus prevent the conveyance of fresh water and provisions to the troops.

The island of Sumatra is for the most part in the possession of the Dutch; but there are two native States in the northern and north-eastern portions of the island. That in the north is the State of Achen, or Atchin. On the 26th of last month the Dutch declared war against the Atchinese, for what cause is not stated. The State of Atchin was formerly a powerful kingdom, and seems now not inconsiderable. The natives of Sumatra are chiefly Malays, but those in the northern part of the island near Atchin are described as a finer race than the other tribes. They are taller, stouter, and of darker complexion than the rest, and are supposed to have a considerable infusion of Hindoo blood. They are Mohammedans of a somewhat irregular type.

## GERMANY.

Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor of Germany, was married at Berlin, on Saturday, in presence of the Imperial Court and a distinguished company, to Princess Marie, daughter of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. The Prince is thirty-six years of age, and the Princess nineteen. The Court festivities in celebration of the marriage were brought to a close on Monday evening by the attendance of the whole Court at a performance of Gluck's opera, "Iphigenia in Aulis." On the arrival and departure of the bride and bridegroom, to whom the seats of honour at the side of the Emperor and Empress were allotted, the whole of the house rose.

A committee of the German Parliament has adopted a proposal, emanating from the National party, restricting the issue of bank-notes and paper money after Jan. 1, 1875, to notes of 100 marks and upwards.

The ex-Duke Charles of Brunswick has issued an energetic protest against the new regency law regulating the succession to the duchy.

Frankfort-on-Maine has been the scene of a disastrous riot, the origin of which was an increase in the price of beer. The populace became infuriated, pelted with stones the troops who had been called out, and wrecked sixteen breweries and many public-houses. The troops fired upon the rioters, killing twelve and wounding thirty-seven.

The protracted printers' strike at Leipsic has terminated in the withdrawal of the notice against the union hands.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Archduchess Gisela, eldest child of the Emperor, was married on Sunday at Vienna to Prince Leopold, nephew of the King of Bavaria. The Archduchess was born on July 12, 1856; and the Prince on Feb. 9, 1846. The *Vienna Gazette* publishes a long list of names of persons "decorated" on occasion of the marriage.

Herr Ziemaikowski has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

The Austrian Reichsrath was closed on Thursday. The Speech from the Throne points to the independence of the Reichsrath created by the electoral reform, whereby the unity of the empire, without injury to the autonomy of the various countries, obtains a fitting expression. On that field of action all the peoples and parties should work in a conciliatory spirit for the development of the country. Referring to the appointment of the Minister Ziemaikowski, the speech states that, although no arrangement with Galicia has been arrived at, that province would nevertheless therein recognise the continued solicitude for its welfare. After enumerating the various laws passed by the Reichsrath, and pointing out the progress made by the country, the speech dwells upon the favourable conditions existing at the opening of the Exhibition.

The Galician deputies elected by the Diet to the Austrian Lower House, having ignored a request by the President to give reasons for their absence, have been disfranchised.

The Hungarian Delegation discussed, yesterday week, the ordinary Military Estimates, which, to the amount of 89,985,480 *fl.*, were agreed to. The whole sum struck out of the Estimates as first presented by the Government is 1,830,180 *fl.*

A Serbian St. Bartholomew was planned for enactment on Sunday, but was defeated by the military preparations of the Government. The Mussulman fanatics proposed to celebrate what was their Easter Sunday by the slaughter of all the Christians, but the authorities were forewarned and forearmed.

## SWEDEN.

The appointment of a Scandinavian Coinage Commission has been sanctioned by both Chambers by large majorities.

## RUSSIA.

Several orders have been conferred by the Emperor on the occasion of the festival of Easter, the Ambassador in Paris, Prince Orloff, having received the order of the White Eagle.

Persia and Russia have exchanged notes in reference to the violation of the Shah's territory in the recent engagement between the Russian troops and the Turcomans. It is admitted at St. Petersburg that the violation complained of may possibly have taken place, but the Government of the Czar promises to take measures to prevent a recurrence of any similar event in future.

It is stated from Berlin that the Russian troops employed in the Kirghese, Turcoman, and Yani Daria Steppes are already estimated at nearly 20,000, and that those on the eastern shores of the Caspian alone are 6000 strong.

## AMERICA.

The United States troops, probably reinforced, made a combined and vigorous attack on the Modoc Indians in the beginning of last week, and succeeded in driving them, with some loss, from the recesses of the lava beds to the open country. After being driven from the lava beds, the Modoc Indians fortified a long cave to the south of their lost position, and at the last advices the American troops were preparing for a new attack on their foes.

The Supreme Court has confirmed the land grant of 8,600,000 acres to the Texas and Pacific railroad, setting apart 700,000 for the redemption of the Texas El Paso Bonds. The agent of the French bondholders has, however, declined to accept the arrangement because the value of the 700,000 acres

set apart for the redemption of the Texas El Paso Bonds is less than 100,000 *dols.*

A terrible accident has occurred owing to the destruction of a railway bridge, at Richmond, by floods. A train, in which there were 150 passengers, fell into the water, many persons being killed.

In connection with the great City forgeries, a cable telegram announces the recovery, by Sergeants Webb and Hancock, of £44,000 in United States bonds.

## CANADA.

In the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament a series of resolutions condemning the policy of the Pacific Railway has been defeated through the adoption, by a majority of thirty-one, of an amendment to pass to the order of the day. Notice has been given of a motion for a Select Senatorial Committee of Inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the granting of the Pacific charter.

The Grand Trunk Arrangements Act has passed the House of Commons.

The Honourable Joseph Howe has resigned his seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the provinces, and will succeed Lieutenant-General Sir C. H. Doyle as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Mr. McDonald, member for Nova Scotia, takes Mr. Howe's place.

The Government of Prince Edward Island has resigned. Mr. J. C. Jope has assumed the premiership. The course that will be pursued with regard to the Confederation is as yet uncertain.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy arrived at Simla yesterday week.

Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Bombay on Tuesday, on board the *Enchantress*, and upon landing met with an enthusiastic reception. A telegram from Bombay announces that Sir Bartle Frere has succeeded in making a treaty with the Imam of Muscat, in which the latter undertakes to forbid the importation of slaves, to set at liberty the bondmen and enslaved negroes imported into his territory, and to put an end to the public slave markets. Similar engagements have been entered into with the sheiks at Makullak, on the Sadramant coast. The political resident at Bushire will make all safe on the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf.

## PERSIA.

The Shah left Teheran last Saturday for Europe. His Majesty's departure, which is regarded as an event of the greatest significance in the history of the country, was attended with great pomp and marked by a most cordial and popular demonstration. All his Court, the Princes of the Royal family, the high civil and military authorities, and the members of the diplomatic body accompanied the Shah outside the city to the races, which were held in order to give the character of a fête to his Majesty's departure. About 80,000 people were present. After lunch the Shah gave a farewell audience to the diplomatic body, to whom he recommended harmony and co-operation with the Persian authorities. His Majesty then left for Kand, two leagues from the capital, amid the cheers of 12,000 troops who are to form the garrison of Teheran for the security of the capital during the Shah's absence. He will stay eight days in Kand, in order to await the Grand Vizier, who remains in the city to complete the instructions which have to be left with the authorities. The departure from Kand direct for Europe will take place on May 1.

Sir James Fergusson has left this country to assume the Governorship of New Zealand.

Dr. Kirk has been confirmed in the appointment of Political Agent at Zanzibar.

The British and Foreign Bible Society are engaged in the translation of the Bible into the Japanese language, and the first instalment, that of the Gospel of St. John, has been printed, and will be immediately transmitted to Japan.

The following telegram has been received by the *Daily Telegraph*:—"Khartoum, April 23.—The latest and most trustworthy intelligence respecting the expedition of Sir Samuel Baker received here informs us that Sir Samuel and his party are all well at Fatookra."

The Queen has appointed Mr. D. P. Chalmers to be Queen's Advocate for her Majesty's settlement of Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa; and Mr. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, vice Sir J. Strachey.

The French transport *Orne*, with Communist prisoners for New Caledonia, has arrived at Melbourne short of provisions, and with 419 cases of scurvy on board. The ship *Alardus*, from Hamburg, has also arrived; thirty-two deaths had occurred on board. The captain had committed suicide. No reason for his doing so is mentioned.

Mr. John Hopkins, of Baltimore, has given between £800,000 and £1,000,000 to endow a University with scholarships for the poor, and a hospital in the city of Baltimore for the indigent sick of the city and its environs, without regard to sex, age, or colour. Commodore Vanderbilt has given £200,000 to some sectarian seminaries in Tennessee.

The telegraphic cable between Brest and the United States gave way on Sunday night. The company's electricians at Brest believe that the break is about 200 miles from the French coast, in 100 fathoms. There is now only one of the three cables between Europe and America in working order; and it has been resolved to raise the charge for messages from four shillings to six shillings each word.

By the Cape mail we have advices from South Africa to March 25. At Capetown several legislative changes are in contemplation. It is proposed for the election of the Upper Chamber to divide the colony into seven instead of two constituencies, each returning three members, and also to give the Government power to dissolve either House without necessarily dissolving the other. A movement is being made in the colony to found a university.

## "SHIPPING."

We this week engrave another example (in continuation of the subjects already given) of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," the interest in which great work was revived a few weeks back by the sale at Messrs. Christie's, when the etchings, prints, and plates of the "Liber" left by Turner fetched £20,000. Our readers are probably aware that another important sale of the remaining prints and plates of the other works by Turner has taken place, on three days of this week, at King-street. Particulars of this final clearance will appear in our next Number. The very effective composition simply called "Shipping" by Turner, sometimes misleadingly entitled "Sea-Peace," is a study, or rather a record, of a noble picture in the collection of the Earl of Egremont. It was drawn and etched by Turner himself, but engraved by his namesake C. Turner, who executed several of the earlier plates of the "Liber."





"SHIPPING," FROM TURNER'S LIBER STUDIORUM.





SKETCHES IN SPAIN: STREET GOSSIPS OF MADRID.



## SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

Several of the sketches furnished by our Special Artist in the Peninsula, Señor Raphael Pinheiro, appeared in last week's publication. Those which are now presented will serve for additional illustrations of the aspects of Spain both in town and country. The street loungers and gossips of Madrid, who are seen in their daily concourse at the corner of the Calle de Sevilla and the Calle de Alcalá, as well as in the Puerta del Sol, have much to say about State affairs. As Mr. Ford remarks, in his entertaining "Handbook of Spain," the many who have nothing to do, in a city without trade or industry, addict themselves to such open-air meetings, like the Athenians of St. Paul's time, for no other purpose but "to tell or to hear some new thing." He calls upon the foreign visitor to observe "the singular groups of sallow, unshorn, hungry, bandit-looking men, with fierce flashing eyes and threadbare cloaks," often with a cigarette and a newspaper, who cluster round the last utterer of a popular bit of scandal. "All kinds of rumours are buzzed about this spot, from the fiery treason to the chilling whisper, the *susurro*, the *se dice en el pueblo*, the personal abuse, the envenomed calumny, the plausible insinuation; and all this either dignified by the splendid phraseology of the Castilian idiom, or enlivened by the mocking satire, the cutting sarcasm and epigrammatic wit, in which the dramatic serio-comic Spaniards have few rivals. The interjections *Es falso*, and *Mentira* or *Mientes* are in everyone's mouth; nor is this giving the lie, which in honest England is the most deadly insult, often resented. But self is everywhere the idol, for no Spaniard can tolerate a rival or superior." Even the people of Madrid, however, though not very willing to work, are obliged to eat, like the rest of the world; and the provision markets are held, in these revolutionary days, just as if there were no differences of political opinion. We give a view of the booths and stalls in the old market-place of San Miguel, where poulterers and greengrocers display their goods for sale; a live turkey and a peacock are strutting in the foreground. Our third illustration is of a provincial subject. It represents the groups of people waiting for the arrival of a train on the platform of a railway station in Estremadura. Amongst them is the beggarly-looking servant of the local post-office, a wretched figure of Spanish administrative agency, in his ragged coat and trousers. He is charged, perhaps, with not more than one or two letters from the district, to hand to the guard of the approaching train. Estremadura, comprising the provinces of Cáceres and Badajoz, extends 160 miles in length and 120 miles in breadth, with a population of 700,000. But it is mostly a dull plain, with few towns and villages, and the care of sheep or swine is the main concern of its people.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## RISE OF THE MUSICAL DRAMA.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther, on Tuesday last, gave the first of a course of three lectures on the Development of Modern Music in Connection with the Drama. In his opening remarks he stated that the creed of the so-called "Musicians of the Future" demands a poetical basis for music, and particularly for instrumental music, which should be the expression of distinct emotions, the more exalted the better. They eschew all music which offers little or nothing beyond the sensuous enjoyment of mere sound. He then proceeded to show how musical art has undergone an organic course of development from Greece to Modern Germany, and described three revolutions in music since the dawn of the Christian era. The first was a protest, in the name of poetry, against the complexity of the contrapuntal treatment, about 1600; and ended in the entire overthrow of the older Italian Church music, and the rise of our modern declamatory, rhythmical, and strongly-emphasised dramatic music. The second revolution was headed by Gluck, in the name of dramatic propriety, against the tyranny of operatic conventionalities and singers, in the latter half of the eighteenth century; and the third was inaugurated by Richard Wagner, about 1849, in favour of a complete union of poetry, mimetics, and music into one indissoluble whole. The beneficial effects of the historical and critical efforts of modern musicians were next commented on, as tending to prepare the public ear for the appreciation of the best contemporaneous work, and to advance the study of musical aesthetics. Mr. Dannreuther then showed how music was a chief element in the national life of the ancient Greeks. They first made it an art, and with them it was invariably connected with poetry; but they had no conception of polyphonic harmony—such as the choruses of Handel. Stray waifs of Greek music found their way into the psalms and hymns of the early Christian Church, which, like our Gregorian chants, were firmly wedded to words. The ritualistic melodies, originally sung in unison, were, in the fourteenth century, combined with independent parts by the Netherlands; and thus began counterpoint, by which the words were jumbled together without the smallest compunction; and, in 1565, Palestrina's polyphonic music was regarded the purest expression of devotional feeling. The music, entirely vocal, was without recognisable rhythmical phrases, melody, or leading tunes, and no part could be understood without reference to the entire composition. Beside this music, the people had popular songs and part music, such as the excellent madrigals of Tallis, Morley, Dowland, and others. The influence of the Renaissance, and the attempted revival of Greek plays and music, resulted in the early opera; the recitative and aria were then developed; and the demand for intensity of expression in dramatic situations widened the scope of the musical art. Then also appeared, first in the works of Bach, the dramatic element in instrumental music, which has been so highly advanced by Schumann, Liszt, and others, exhibiting the natural and organic development of the unlimited powers of music for emotional expression. In conclusion, Mr. Dannreuther explained how the dramatic spirit of Beethoven's great instrumental works has led the art towards the complete union with dramatic poetry which Wagner has attained in his musical dramas. As an illustration of a "musical programme" Mr. Dannreuther performed on a grand pianoforte a capriccio, by Sebastian Bach, in five parts, entitled "The Departure of a Brother," which described his friends dissuading him from the journey, the dangers of travelling, the lamentation and farewells of the friends, since he will go; winding up with an air played by the postillion, followed by a lively fugue. The other illustrations included a romance by Schumann, with an intermezzo, named "Fastnachts Schwank" (Carnival Jest), and an animated grande polonaise by Chopin.

There will be no lecture on Thursday, May 1, the day of the annual meeting, at two p.m.

On Friday evening next Professor Emerson Reynolds will give a discourse on New Alcohols from Flints and Quartz.

The South Yorkshire miners have resolved to raise £1000 in aid of Mr. Plimsoll. The money is to be raised by two general payments of 6d. each.

A new corn exchange was opened, on Thursday week, at Doncaster. It has been erected by the corporation of the town, at a cost of nearly £25,000.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is not expected that there should be a rush of members to the House on the day when the Easter recess comes to an end, but this time the deficiency in attendance was abnormal. The leaders on each side showed good example in punctual arrival, but their principal followers were not equally strict; while as to the rank and file, it was nowhere. The prime business of the evening being Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill, it might have been thought that at least the chosen band of thirty Irish members, who hold the destinies of Ministers, and by consequence those of the country, in their hands, would have appeared in phalanx; but they did not, and a few only were scattered here and there over the empty benches. Altogether, the moral atmosphere of the House was most depressing, and it had influence even on Mr. Fawcett, who was moderate in manner, and even voice, showing how well he can speak when he is not boiling over with factitious, or at least unnecessary, excitement. The conduct of the bye issue with which the bill was met was rather too much for Mr. Mitchell Henry, because he did not adopt the regular Irish fashion of blustering out commonplaces, but sought to treat the subject from a rational and argumentative point of view. He was evidently conscious of his own dispiritedness, for once he directly asked to be "provoked" in order that he might become more lively. Even his peroration was spasmodic and galvanised rather than spontaneous. As a practising advocate, of course Mr. Heron can speak vigorously to the least and most silent of audiences, and now he went on sonorously and glibly without being dulled by the depressing influences which prevailed; and while seconding the amendment against the bill made an admirable speech in its favour, and none the less because he brought himself forward as an exemplar of the teaching of Trinity College, and of the advantage to men like himself which the abolition of tests there would be. With much naïveté he said that he had received there a "splendid education;" which statement, of course, everyone was bound to accept on his own authority. It was quite clear that The O'Donoghue had prepared himself to address at once a flushed and numerous auditory in the House, and his outraged, down-trodden country, in an oration couched in words that would burn; but, unhappily, he had practically no one to listen to him, and his impassioned rhetoric had no other effect than to produce an echo in the roof of the chamber. As to Dr. Ball, it is presumable that he would utter even sweeter nothings in a lady's ear in a voice of thunder, and the fact that there were few to listen to him and none to attend to him did not cause him to vary by a shade his boisterous monotone. But one as boisterous generally as he was also still as boisterous as ever, though Mr. Synan did vary his style by adopting a sardonic vein, the effect being to suggest ideas of his suffering under considerable physical pain. The discussion nearly died out, but was caught ere it fell by Sir John Gray, who was in difficulties as to what he should do with a measure which went far in the direction of his ideas; while Mr. Plunkett, who is one of the backers of the bill, seemed to shrink from exerting his rhetorical powers on such a dreary occasion. The opportunity, such as it was, was used by Mr. Butt to talk after the manner of a tribune of the Irish people; and by Mr. Gladstone, to speak as he generally does now, in a tone of helpless resignation. Again the debate halted; but the youngest man—and perhaps the most easy-confident member—in the House, Mr. Munster, put in his word, and to his own satisfaction settled the question; and, Mr. Redmond having so delivered himself as to have induced a deaf person looking on to suppose that he was pronouncing a funeral oration, the discussion expired of inanition; Mr. Mitchell Henry, with a frightened air, withdrew his amendment; and the bill achieved its second stage.

On the next day there was a curious exhibition. There was a still more sparse attendance of legislators, and the way was clear for Mr. Auberon Herbert to inaugurate a new species of legislation; for he actually proposed a bill which would become operative only in case some other measure which has not only not been brought forward, but has not even been thought of as a subject for Parliamentary consideration should be passed. No doubt, this hon. gentleman has shown practically his sense of the uselessness of University Fellowships by resigning for conscience sake one which he himself held; and, therefore, he may have been entitled to run amuck at the whole system under which they exist. But, having the chance of speaking as long as he liked, he diverged into dissertation on University teaching according to his ideas. As he was slow, hesitating, fumbled with papers, and altogether exhibited considerable unpreparedness—or, at any rate, malarrangement of his matter—his usual unhappy style of speaking was exaggerated, and, if the use of that word were possible, disfigured. If he made long work of his proposal, Mr. Beresford-Hope and a majority of the House made short work of it, though in his defeat Mr. Herbert had the satisfaction of carrying all the members of the Government present with him. A very remarkable Parliamentary episode succeeded. With the very minimum of an audience, a great question of foreign policy was discussed at length, with an amplitude and a knowledge which was striking. Labouring palpably under much physical indisposition, Mr. Eastwick gave the whole history of the Central Asian question in such a manner as to render it quite possible for the millions of Englishmen who hitherto have known nothing about it to comprehend it entirely, while Sir Charles Wingfield contributed not a little to the exposition. As to Mr. Grant-Duff, he was in his element. The subject was recondite, and he assumed his most wonderful air as an expounder of mysteries, inexplicable by meaner men; he ran up and down the gamut of metaphor, he sported with language as a child does with a ball, he treated suggestions of danger to India as dreams so wild that they could have their being only from the influence of "hatchish," he seemed as it were by his port to configure the "strong man waiting" for the invader, whom he described as the saviour of India from all-comers, and it seemed as if he desired to give assurance that so long as he was Under-Secretary for that empire Russian aggression would stand paralysed. Nothing could have been more reassuring than his speech to those who were content with big words. There was a feature of the debate which was infinitely amusing. There are certain members, whom on this occasion it is not necessary to specify, who are always in their places, and, when they do not lend the aid of their voices, contribute their attention to whatever is going on. Two of these were at their posts when the Central Asian debate was proceeding; and the solemnity of their countenances—the expression of which was intended to convey a profound knowledge of the subject in hand, whereas in reality it did convey a sense of utter bewilderment—and the nods of acquiescence and appreciation which they vouchsafed when anything particularly abstruse was uttered, were ineffably droll. On Wednesday, proof of the demoralised state into which the House has got was amply given. In a certain sense there was no attendance. Even Mr. Beresford-Hope, on an ecclesiastical subject, did not attract; opposition to measures was withdrawn or postponed, because there was, in truth, "no House;" and if a division had been called and this

fact ascertained, business must have been suspended until four o'clock, until which hour no "count" can take place on a Wednesday. Presently, when a bill was put into Committee, the Chairman of Committees was not forthcoming, and, after the exhibition of some coyness, Lord Henley was induced to act as a substitute. The way in which he did the work was such as to evoke a wish that he would undertake it permanently. He seemed to apply the principle of hard and straight riding, which he so admirably illustrates in the hunting-field, to the dealing with a bill in Committee, and with the best effect.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Both Houses met on Monday after the Easter recess. The business in the House of Lords almost exclusively related to the Mutiny Acts. The Marquis of Lansdowne explained the changes which the Government have introduced for the purpose of compelling soldiers to contribute towards the support of their wives and of their children.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were, on Tuesday, read the third time and passed; as also were the London and South-Western Railway (No. 2), the Briton Ferry Local Board, and the Thames Embankment (South) Bills.

On Thursday the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Custody of Infants Bill, the Salmon Fisheries Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Bastardy Laws Amendment Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Eversley, and Lord Halifax. The Lord Chancellor laid on the table the report of the Select Committee upon the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, and proposed that a Committee of the whole House should consider the bill as amended on Thursday next. He gave notice that he intended shortly to call attention to the subject of the laws relating to the title and transfer of land, and to lay upon the table a bill to give more facilities for the transfer of land and for clearing the titles of land. The Marriages (Ireland) Bill and the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill were severally passed through Committee. The Registration of Births and Deaths Bill was read the second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Fawcett's bill for the abolition of religious tests in the University of Dublin was on Monday debated at great length. The bill was supported by the Government, and was eventually read the second time—an amendment by Mr. Mitchell Henry, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole subject of a higher education in Ireland, being withdrawn. Several votes in the Civil Service Estimates were obtained, and some progress was made with the Register for Parliamentary and Municipal Electors Bill in Committee. The East India Stock Dividend Redemption Bill and the East India Loan Bill were read the third time and passed. Mr. Miall fixed his Church Disestablishment motion for Friday, May 16.

On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Massey Lopes, explained that the Government had not receded from the admission which they made two years ago with reference to their willingness to consider some plan of relieving the pressure of local taxation; but they had come to the conclusion that it would not be in their power to deal with the subject in the present Session, on the ground that the modes of dealing with the surplus which Mr. Lowe had proposed were those which would be most satisfactory and most for the interest of the country. Mr. A. Herbert asked leave to introduce a bill for fixing a scale of compensation for the abolition of Fellowships at the Universities; but Mr. Beresford-Hope opposed the motion on the ground that it was utterly impracticable, and the House rejected it by 107 votes against 81. At the instance of Sir J. Lubbock, the right to use the drill-ground of the Artillery Company by the city of London volunteers was discussed. After which Mr. Eastwick brought forward the Central Asian question, and initiated a discussion which lasted till a late hour, Mr. Eastwick ultimately withdrawing his resolution.

The House had but a short sitting on Wednesday. The Canonries Bill, introduced by Mr. Beresford-Hope with the object of facilitating the endowment of canonries by private benevolence, was read the second time, with the assent of the Home Secretary. Mr. Cawley's bill for defining the law with regard to the use of locomotive engines on common roads was withdrawn after some debate. Mr. Butt's Irish Municipal Franchise Bill was read the second time, after an intimation from Dr. Ball that he should oppose it at the next stage. The Gretton Marriages' Legalisation Bill was read the third time and passed, the Salmon Fisheries Bill was passed through Committee, and the Intestates' Widows and Children Bill was read the second time. Mr. Heron obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish a court for the local legalisation of the United Kingdom.

The House on Thursday was principally occupied with the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget resolutions. The report of ways and means having been brought up, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson moved a resolution declaring the opinion of the House that the brewers' license duty was unfair and oppressive in its operation, and should have been considered in the remission of taxation. This occasioned much discussion, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone stated the grounds upon which the Government felt themselves justified in opposing the proposition of the hon. Baronet. Ultimately Mr. Selwin-Ibbetson withdrew his resolution. Several hon. members having expressed themselves hostile to the proposed reduction of the sugar duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to the recommitment of those resolutions, in order to give further time for their consideration.

## POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In addition to the mails now made up on the 5th, 11th, 17th, and 29th of the month, mails for the West Coast of Africa will infutire be made up in London on the 23rd, except when that day falls on Sunday, on which occasion they will be dispatched on the day following.

The next mails for Australia and New Zealand will be dispatched as follow:—Via Southampton on the morning of May 8; via Brindisi on the evening of May 16.

An overland route has been established between the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and mails will leave Cape Town immediately after the arrival of the English mail-packet at Table Bay. Letters and newspapers sent by this route may reach Natal six or seven days in advance of the ordinary mail by sea.

An extension of the money-order system payable at the general post-office in Paris will take place on May 1. The commission will be uniform with that charged for Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, varying from 9d. on sums not exceeding £5 to 3s. on sums not exceeding £10. No single order will be issued for a higher sum than the latter amount.

A collection of pictures by M. G. Loppé, illustrative of Alpine scenery, is on view at the rooms of the Alpine Club, 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, Jane, to be Vicar of St. George's, Leeds.  
 Arnold, George; Vicar of Ravenstonedale.  
 Baker, C. W. H.; Curate of Bedford.  
 Barclay, Joseph; Rector of Stapleford, Herts.  
 Barker, W.; Vicar of West Cowes, Isle of Wight.  
 Best, William; Vicar of Holme-with-Jangford, Notts.  
 Bewsher, Charles William; Vicar of Nackington, Kent.  
 Bousfield, H. B.; Vicar of Andover; Rural Dean.  
 Braithwaite, E. B.; Curate of Calverley; Vicar of Bardley, Wetherby.  
 Braxington, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Crook, near Kendal.  
 Burnaby, Evelyn Henry V.; Rector of Burrow-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire.  
 Butler, J.; Curate of Kirby Monks; Vicar of Horsheath, Cambridgeshire.  
 Butler, William; Rector of Padworth, Berks.  
 Capron, C. H. W.; Rector of Stoke Doyle, North Hants.  
 Compton, John; Honorary Canon, Winchester.  
 Corbett, Lionel; Vicar of Conover, Salop.  
 Craven, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of Carrington and Fithville Church.  
 Curteis, George Herbert; Canon Residentiary in Lichfield Cathedral.  
 Curtis, B.; Vicar of Bungay St. Mary, Suffolk.  
 Paulency, Thomas; Vicar of Ampney, St. Mary, Gloucestershire.  
 Davies, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Lindfield, Sussex.  
 Eddle, Richard; Rural Dean of Bingham (Div. No. 1).  
 Finner, Albert; Curate of Holcombe Rogens, Devon.  
 Fitton, Frederick Chambers; Rector of Laverstock with Freefolk.  
 Gandy, James Hunter; Vicar of St. John's, Angell Town, Brixton.  
 Hall, Henry Francis Uday; Rector of Kingsworth, Hants.  
 Hazlerigg, W. G.; Vicar of Billesdon-cum-Rolleston and Goalby.  
 Head, George F.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Tollington Park.  
 Hewlett, John Howe; Perpetual Curate of Shepley, near Huddersfield.  
 Hewson, George Henry; Rector of St. Denis with St. George, York.  
 Holbeck, C. W.; Archdeacon of Coventry.  
 Jenkins, Richard Bowen; Rector of Llanfrynach, Brecknockshire.  
 Jones, S. R.; Chaplain of Cardiff Gaol.  
 Jones, Thomas Henry; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Leicester.  
 Legard, Francis Digby; Rector of Stokesley.  
 Long, R.; Vicar of St. Simon's, Chelsea; Vicar of Erith, Kent.  
 Mallaby, J. J.; Incumbent of St. James's, Brighton.  
 Marriott, Randolph C.; Rector of West Compton, near Dorchester.  
 Marshall, H. B. D.; Vicar of Hopton Congeford, Hereford.  
 Morgan, David; Vicar of Penrhynendendraeth, Merionethshire.  
 Newington, Frank; Vicar of Osmington, Dorset.  
 Osborn, William Cook; Vicar of West Fordington, Dorset.  
 Otley, O. M.; Curate in Sole Charge of the parish of Upminster.  
 Potter, Joseph; Rector of Burlingham St. Edmund, Norfolk.  
 Powys, Hon. B. V. R.; Rector of Achurch-cum-Wigsthorpe and Lilford.  
 Pretyman, Frederick; Perpetual Curate of Stow.  
 Roberts, Francis A. R. C.; Vicar of St. John's, Blindley Heath, Surrey.  
 Roxby, E. J.; Incumbent of All Souls', Brighton.  
 Salkeld, R.; Vicar of Millbrook, Cheshire.  
 Slodden, H. T.; Curate (sole charge) of Farnborough, Hants.  
 Smith, Richard Snowden; Rector of Northwold, Norfolk.  
 Stevenson, J.; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.  
 Tarver, Charles Feral; Canon in Chester Cathedral.  
 Thompson, John Metcalf; Vicar of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York.  
 Thorne, Francis Walter; Rector of Ash, Hants.  
 Verney, Hon. Walter Robert; Vicar of Chesterton, Warwick.  
 Washington, Robert; Rector of Hawton, Notts.  
 West, C.; Rector of Kiddingbury, Northants.  
 Wheeler, George Valentine; Vicar of Llanstadwell, Pembrokeshire.  
 White, J. T.; Vicar of Dunham Massey, Cheshire.  
 Willett, Albert Lewis; Vicar of Meriden, Warwickshire.  
 Williams, Hubert Brymer; Vicar of Charnminster and Stratton.  
 Wilson, William Thomas Henry; Rector of Burlingham St. Peter.  
 Wright, Thomas Edge; Vicar of St. Peter's, Sawrey, Lancashire.

The Bishop of Bangor has consecrated a new church at Bettws y-Coed.

A bazaar and fine-art exhibition at Wakefield for the restoration of the parish church was opened on Tuesday by Lord Houghton.

The consecration of Dr. Hutchinson to the Bishopric of Barbadoes is fixed for June 24. The ceremony will take place in Canterbury Cathedral.

The first of this year's special evening services at Westminster Abbey, on Sunday night, was so numerously attended that hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission.

A new organ—erected by Mr. Nicholson, of Worcester, at a cost of £325—was opened for Divine service, on Thursday week, at Felmersham, near Bedford.

Tiffeld church, Towcester, was reopened on Easter Tuesday, after having been nearly rebuilt, at the cost of £1000, mainly at the expense of the late Lord Southampton.

A beautiful new white altar frontal for use in Chichester Cathedral has been presented anonymously, and a crimson velvet frontal for the pulpit by Mrs. Swainson, the wife of one of the canons.

On Saturday, the 19th inst., the foundation-stone of a Sailors' Mission Chapel was laid at Lower Brixham, in South Devon, by the Rev. R. F. Elrington, Vicar, for the use of the fishermen in his parish.

It is notified that the Sunday evening services under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral are no longer to be "special," as they will be continued throughout the year, and that the preachers will in future be selected by the Dean and Canons in turn, and not by the Bishop of London.

Sir T. Duffus Hardy, in his annual report upon the public records, states that, having examined a photographic copy of the Athanasian Creed in a manuscript which had been lodged in the University of Utrecht, he is of opinion that the date may be assigned to the close of the sixth century.

On the 16th inst. the Church of St. James-the-Less, Bristol, a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of St. James and of a chapel to the penitentiary, was consecrated by the Bishop. The building has been completed and used for more than five years, but circumstances have hitherto hindered its consecration.

At Gorleston church, Suffolk, which has been undergoing restoration, a special service was held on Easter Day, the occasion being the opening of a new peal of bells, presented by Miss Chevallier Roberts, of Wykeham Lodge, Hersham, Esher. The bells were universally admired, being in perfect tune, sweet, and bright. It is intended to reopen the church for Divine worship on June 12.

At the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday night, it was stated that the finances were in a satisfactory condition—£512 being, at the end of last year, in the hands of the treasurer. The expenditure, however, was said to exceed the income, about £200 more annually being required to make the balance good. Special reference was made to the progress which the association is making in the provinces.

The parish church of Cheveley, near Newmarket, having been thoroughly restored and the chancel rebuilt, was consecrated on Wednesday week by the Bishop of Ely. The cost of the restoration has been about £3000, of which the Rector has borne the greater part, the Duke of Rutland contributing £300 and the parishioners £50. Under the skilful direction of Mr. Sedding as architect, a thoroughly satisfactory reproduction of the old church has been effected.

The foundation-stone of the new church of All Saints', Putney, was laid on Tuesday by Princess Christian. The site is the gift of Earl Spencer, the lord of the manor. The church is to be free and open. Seventeen young ladies, residents in the neighbourhood, passed in succession across the platform, each in turn handing to Princess Christian a crimson purse containing not less than £5, the proceeds of their individual efforts in collecting money in aid of the fund. The elegant silver

trowel used on the occasion, parcel-gilt and set with sapphires, was made by Messrs. Chaplin and Son, of Aldersgate-street.

The parishioners of St. Hilda's parish, South Shields, have presented a beautiful timepiece, with a purse containing £70, as a token of esteem and respect, to the Rev. G. E. Sharland, on his marriage. The Sunday-school teachers and Young Men's Association have also presented him with a marriage-gift. The members of the St. Andrew's (Stockwell) Working Men's Club have presented the Rev. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury, founder of the club, with a handsome testimonial on the occasion of his leaving the curacy of St. Andrew's for the head mastership of the Llanelly Collegiate School.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday, at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, S.W.—the Rev. Prebendary John Evans in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches: Bermondsey, St. Augustine's, Surrey; Fulham, St. Andrew's, Middlesex; Marston, in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire; Putney, Lower-common, Surrey; and Woolley Hole, in the parish of St. Cuthbert, Wells. Rebuilding the churches at Llantrisant, near Aberystwith; Cardigan; and Pontnewynydd, near Pontypool. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Barnwood, near Gloucester; Birley, near Leominster, Hereford; Durham, St. Giles's; Long Houghton, near Bilton, Northumberland; Llangorse, near Talgarth, Brecon; Longney, near Gloucester; Southampton, St. Luke's; Stogumber, near Taunton; Stonham Aspal, Suffolk; and Teddington, SS. Peter and Paul, Middlesex. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building the Church of St. John the Baptist, Stockton-on-Tees; rebuilding Hartford, near Great Budworth, Cheshire; and towards reseating and restoring Middle Chinnock, near Ilminster, Somerset, were each increased. A grant was also made from the School Church and Mission-House Fund towards building a school-church at Hammersmith, St. Paul's, Middlesex.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, president, has appointed Thursday, May 27, for the annual general court of the society, to be held at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, at three o'clock.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford F. H. Hall, B.A., Scholar of Corpus, has been elected a Fellow of Oriel. The following have been appointed Radcliffe students for the ensuing term:—A. W. Harding, of University College Hospital; J. H. Philpot, of King's College Hospital; W. Garton, of St. Thomas's Hospital; and F. W. Jordan, of the Manchester Infirmary. The Earl of Pembroke, Visitor of Jesus College, has decided that a widower without children is eligible to a Fellowship in that college. The Earl had the advantage of the advice of the Lord Chancellor in arriving at his decision.

The annual exhibitions at Westminster School have been awarded as follow:—Bishop Smallwell's, of £30, to H. P. Robinson; Bishop Williams's, of £20, to C. F. H. Marston; F. W. Sharpe's, of £20, to E. A. Bulkeley; C. M. Cracherode's, of £20, to E. C. Shearman. C. W. R. Tepper, though not yet of age to compete for an exhibition, was recommended for a special prize.

The governors of Wellington College have elected the Rev. E. C. Wickham, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, to the Head Mastership in succession to Dr. Benson, who has been appointed Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, and will retire from Wellington College at the end of the present term.

The Rev. Dr. Dixon, Professor of Biblical Criticism in Glasgow University, has been appointed to the chair of divinity in that University, vacant through the preferment of Dr. Caird to the principalship.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Nearly £1500 has been subscribed towards building a new synagogue in the east of London.

Mr. Frederick Browne, the City Marshal, died on Monday night, after a long and painful illness.

A special appeal is being made by the authorities of the East London Hospital for Children, to enable them to commence the new hospital buildings, which are urgently required.

At the Gaiety Theatre this (Saturday) afternoon, Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" will be performed. Mr. William Castle will make his second appearance.

The prize medals offered by the Crystal Palace Company to artists for the best pictures and drawings sent for exhibition will be awarded to-day (Saturday).

A dinner in aid of the funds of the North London or University College Hospital will be held next Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Derby in the chair.

Great damage has been done in the neighbourhood of Dockhead, Southwark, by a fire which broke out, early on Wednesday morning, in the biscuit manufactory of Messrs. Peck, Frean, and Co., and spread to several adjoining warehouses.

At the exhibition of spring flowers, in the Royal Botanic Gardens, on Wednesday—the second during the present season—the number of competitors was considerable, and the display of blooms and plants excellent.

An exhibition of Pain's patent distress signal and lights, exhibited at the London Tavern, April, 1873, will take place this (Saturday) evening, at nine o'clock precisely, at the north shore of the Serpentine, Hyde Park.

Most of the metropolitan volunteer regiments assembled last Saturday at their respective quarters, and marched out to the parks and other open spaces round London for battalion and light infantry drill.

The Council of the Royal Horticultural Society has entered into a temporary arrangement with the Exhibition Commissioners for regulating the admission of the visitors to the Exhibition within the gardens during the present year.

The first of a series of meetings for the instruction of persons engaged in husbandry was held, on Monday evening, at the offices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Association, in Millbank-street, Westminster; and a paper on artificial manures was read by Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., read a paper "On the Naval Reserve," at the Royal United Service Institution, on Monday last. Admiral Tarleton presided, and a large audience attended. The speaker advocated the policy of creating additional means of training seamen for the reserve, and invited discussion. Several officers criticised the paper.

Under the presidency of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, the Metropolitan Free Hospital held its thirty-seventh annual festival, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern. There was an extraordinary total of donations and subscriptions, amounting to £4500, including the fifth annual gift of £1000 from an anonymous friend of the institution.

Mr. George Harris, F.S.A., read an interesting paper before the Royal Historical Society, last Tuesday, on "Domestic Everyday Life and Manners in the Ancient World." A rare collection of Etruscan pottery, pavements from Pompeii, Roman mosaics, lamps, vases, coins, and many other objects, illustrative of the paper, was lent by Mr. George Browning.

A conference of members of Parliament and working men representatives was held on Wednesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which the expediency of repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871 was pointed out. A bill for this purpose is to be introduced this Session, under the charge of Mr. Mundella.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Wednesday night over a gathering of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, which took place at Exeter Hall. A statement was read by the secretary, which showed that the progress of the union during the past year had been one of continued prosperity. The boys and girls, to the number of about 700, gave a performance of instrumental and choral music.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers last week was 109,944, of whom 36,196 were in workhouses and 73,748 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3346, 23,142, and 38,657 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 586, of whom 419 were men, 139 women, and 28 children under sixteen.

The Rev. H. Solly presided last Saturday over a conference, at the Artisans' Club, which had been called with a view of assisting in the establishment of a Trades' Guild of Learning. After some discussion, a resolution was passed hailing with satisfaction the proposal to form such an institution, and a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Synod of the University of Cambridge, and with all other bodies willing to aid in the education of the people.

At the Athenaeum, Holloway, on Wednesday last, an entertainment was given by Miss L. Graham, assisted by some amateur ladies and gentlemen, in aid of the funds of the Great Northern Hospital. This laudable work was peculiarly a great success, and as a concert it was also very successful. During the evening Miss Graham gave a selection of readings—amongst others, an excellent address written by Mr. J. T. Milne, which was delivered with much feeling and power.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, "Happy Arcadia," at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, after a long and successful run, will be withdrawn next Wednesday, when a new entertainment, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, will be produced, under the title of "Mildred's Well; or, a Romance of the Middle Ages"—the music by Mr. German Reed. Mr. Corney Grain, who promises a new musical sketch in a few days, will give "All Abroad," for the 160th time; and the clever and amusing fishing-piece, entitled "Very Catching," will conclude the entertainment.

On Wednesday evening the sixth annual soirée in connection with the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwellings Company was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. A large number of people, principally working men and their families, were present, and the chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who holds the office of one of the arbitrators to the company. The progress of the company has been rapid, and in some respects remarkable, for while in 1867 its share capital was only £502 and the deposits amounted to £318, last year the capital had increased to no less than £52,078 and the deposits to £13,098, making a total of £65,767.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a fancy dress ball in the Egyptian Hall. The company, about 600 in number, including many persons of distinction, began to arrive about nine o'clock, and kept pouring in until far towards midnight. The Lord Mayor assumed the character of Louis Quatorze, and the Lady Mayoress that of his Queen. Twenty members of their family, all in appropriate costume, formed a Court, and joined in the reception of the company; while twelve gentlemen, attired as jesters, acted as masters of the ceremonies. It was an indispensable rule that all the invited guests should appear in fancy dress, and no masks or dominoes were permitted. All the state-rooms were thrown open on the occasion. We shall give an engraving of the fancy dress ball next week.

Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., who has succeeded the late Mr. Maurice as Principal of the Working Men's College, presided, on Monday night, at the general meeting of the members at the commencement of the Easter Term. Among the visitors was Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, who, on being introduced to the meeting, was vociferously applauded. Mr. Emerson, in a brief speech, acknowledged the pleasure he had derived from the speeches he had heard that night. He said he believed the college was one fit for England and worthy of England; and, while every other nation considered itself the best, each agreed that the second best was England. Therefore, as part of themselves, Americans might well be proud of England. He hoped their institution would serve as a model for others throughout the country. The new teachers addressed their classes.

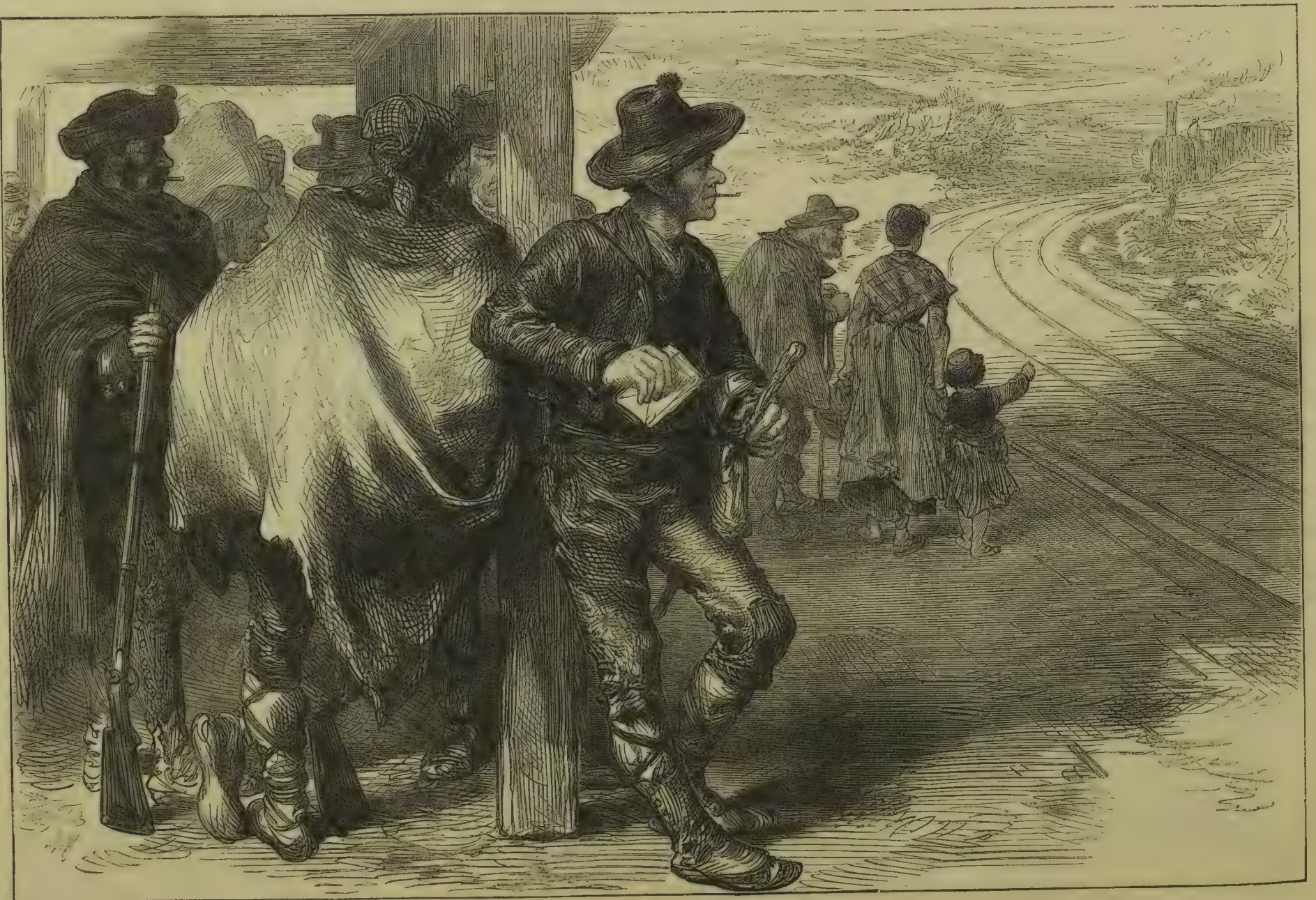
Last week 2312 births and 1603 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 86 below, while the deaths exceeded by 14, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the three previous weeks had been 633, 567, and 569, rose last week to 592, which exceeded by 89 the weekly average; 225 were certified from bronchitis, 194 from phthisis, and 124 from pneumonia. The greater part of the increase in the fatality from these diseases last week was shown in the deaths referred to pneumonia and phthisis. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 25 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 75 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of whooping-cough were more numerous than in any previous week this year, and all but corresponded with the weekly average. The deaths referred to fever were 29, against 20 and 25 in the two preceding weeks, although 22 below the average; 7 were certified as typhus, 16 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever. The mean temperature was 52.1 deg., and 6.5 deg. above the average. On Tuesday the temperature rose to 59.0 deg., showing an excess of 13.7 deg., and was equal to that of an average day in the middle of June. To different forms of violence 52 deaths were referred to; 41 were the result of negligence or accident, including 20 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, and 11 of children under five years of age from suffocation. Five cases of suicide and three of infanticide were registered. Four of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after to-day (Saturday) until further orders.





SKETCHES IN SPAIN: OLD MARKET-PLACE OF SAN MIGUEL.



A RAILWAY STATION IN ESTRAMADURA.





LORD ROMILLY, LATE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

## LORD ROMILLY.

The retirement of this learned equity Judge from the office of Master of the Rolls, which took place a month ago, was made known to our readers. John, Lord Romilly, is second son of the eminent law reformer, philanthropist, and Liberal statesman, Sir Samuel Romilly, some time Solicitor-General, whose efforts for the mitigation of the criminal code, the abolition of the slave trade, and the admission of Roman Catholics to an equality of civil rights, will always be remembered. His wife, the mother of Lord Romilly, was a daughter of Francis Garbett, Esq., of Knill Court, Hereford. The Romillys are descended from a French Protestant family, which took refuge in England after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The subject of this notice was born in London, in 1802. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, in 1827. In 1832 he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, for Bridport, but lost it at the election of 1835; yet he was again returned for that borough in 1846. In 1848 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and was knighted, as is usual, on that occasion. He was promoted to be Attorney-General in 1850, when he was sworn in as a Privy Councillor. In 1851 he was appointed Master of the Rolls, and obtained a peerage, by the title of Baron Romilly, of Barry, Glamorgan, in 1866. He still remains a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is well to observe that Lord Romilly has not only performed his duties as a Judge with great satisfaction to the counsel and suitors in his Court, and with much public usefulness, but has rendered important services to historical literature by directing the preparation of the Calendars of State Papers, and the arrangement of such papers in convenient order for studious research at the Rolls Office. His Lord-



THE LATE GENERAL FOX.

ship married, in 1833, a daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. Otter, Bishop of Chichester, but he has survived that lady, by whom he has four sons and four daughters.

## THE LATE GENERAL FOX.

The death of this gentleman, on the 13th inst., at his residence in Addison-road, Kensington, removed from society a person associated with eminent names of the last generation. General Charles Richard Fox, who had reached his seventy-seventh year, was a son of the third Lord Holland, and grand-nephew to the celebrated Charles James Fox. He served in the Navy from 1809 to 1813, and was present at the siege of Cadiz in 1810, and Tarragona in 1813. He took a commission in the 1st Grenadier Guards in 1815, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1830. He sat in the House of Commons successively for Calne, Tavistock, and Stroud. In 1832 he was appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and was subsequently Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance. In 1830 he became Equerry to Queen Adelaide, and in 1832 an Aide-de-Camp to William IV. At the time of his death he was Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, an office he had held for a considerable period. General Fox married, first, 1824, Lady Mary Fitzclarence, second daughter of the Duke of Clarence and Mrs. Jordan; and secondly, 1865, Katherine, second daughter of the late Mr. John Maberly, M.P. We have engraved his portrait from a photograph by Messrs. Mayall. His presence, while yet surviving, bore witness to the genial memories of Holland House, with those celebrated dinners where the wit of Charles Fox and of Sheridan, of "Tom Moore," Rogers, Luttrell, Jeffrey, and Sydney Smith, shone in many a festive conversation.







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12 Dessert Forks ..	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Table Spoons ..	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons ..	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
2 Salt Spoons ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
1 Mustard ditto ..	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Egg ditto ..	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
1 Gravy Spoon ..	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 9 0	0 10 0
1 Soup Ladle ..	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 16 0
1 Fish Knife ..	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 16 0
1 Butter Knife ..	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 5 0

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12 Dessert Ditto	30	11	0	0
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	30	11	0	0
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4
1 Sauce Ditto	10	3	13	4
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	10	3	13	4
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	13	4
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## THE APPROACHING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

BY RICHARD A. PROCTOR,

HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

I hope in what follows to succeed in explaining clearly the chief circumstances of the transit of Venus in December, 1874, already attracting much attention, and the subject, indeed, of some difference of opinion among those who have studied it with more or less consideration. I shall distinguish between what is admitted on all sides and certain points which are at issue among students of astronomy. It will be seen that the latter points do not now involve any astronomical question whatever, and can be decided upon as well by those least familiar with astronomy as by the most practised students of the science.

As respects the occurrence of transits and the laws on which these phenomena depend, it would be undesirable to say much in these columns. Let it suffice that the motions of Venus and the earth are such that at successive intervals of 8 years, 105½ years, 8 years, 122½ years, 8 years, 105½ years, and so on, the planet in passing between the earth and the sun is so near to the level in which the earth moves as to appear to traverse the sun's face. This will happen on Dec. 9, 1874, and again on Dec. 6, 1882, and Venus will not again be seen in transit until June, 2004.

Fig. 1 shows the paths which will be followed by Venus as she crosses the sun's face during the transits of 1874 and 1882. She is shown in each case at what is called internal contact, at ingress (i and i') and at egress (e and e'); while at m and m' she is at her nearest to the centre of the sun's disc.

The transit of Dec. 9, 1874, will take place in the early morning hours of English time (between 1h. 45m. a.m. and 6h. 27m. a.m.), and will therefore of course not be visible in England. Figs. 2 and 3 have been carefully reduced from plates in my "Essays on Astronomy," which show other details not suitable for wood-engraving. Fig. 2 shows the face of the earth which will be actually turned towards the sun at the beginning of the transit. The cross lines in this and the remaining figures, represent the advancing or receding edge of Venus's shadow. Strictly speaking, fig. 2 corresponds to the moment when, as seen from any point on the line running across the middle of the picture (from North India over Australia to New Zealand), the planet will



Fig. 1. The paths followed by Venus during the transits of 1874 and 1882.

middle of the picture (from South Africa to New Guinea), is just about to pass off the sun's face, being at the time as shown at e, fig. 1. I have obtained at the epoch of this phase, the time 5h. 57m. 5s. a.m. Mr. Hind, in the *Nautical Almanack*, gives the time as 5h. 57m. 26s. Fig. 3 agrees perfectly well with either time. It must be noted, however, that the epochs just mentioned are given in ordinary clock time (Greenwich or railway time). Solar time on Dec. 9 is about seven minutes and a half later. This is why, in fig. 3, the meridian six hours east of Greenwich is shown as having already passed the centre; for, though mean time at the moment is but 5h. 57m. 5s., sun time is 6h. 4½m.

On all the points hitherto referred to astronomers are in agreement, the slight time-differences above mentioned being admittedly unimportant, and the truth as likely to lie one way as the other.

Now, as seen from northern stations, Venus will travel apparently on a more southerly course, or as along the line c c', in fig. 1; while, as seen from southerly stations, she will travel on a more northerly course, or as along the line a a'. (This happens for precisely the same reason that, as seen from an upper window of a house, any object is apparently lower down than as seen from a lower window.) We see, then, that at the most northerly stations the transit will last longer, beginning earlier and ending later, than as seen from the most southerly stations. We need not here enter into details; but it can easily be shown that at the northern station, A, fig. 2, the transit will begin earliest of all; while at the southern station, B, fig. 2, the transit will begin latest of all. Again, at the southern station, C, fig. 3, the transit will end earliest; while at the northern station D, fig. 3, the transit will end latest of all. The reader can see, moreover, by the cross-lines and the writing appended to them, how much the beginning or end of the transit precedes or follows the mean time of beginning or ending, respectively, at different places. Thus, if we take Tasmania in fig. 2, we can infer from its position (between the central line and the line along which transit begins five minutes late) that in Tasmania the transit will begin about three minutes late.

Now there are two ways in which a transit can be usefully observed for determining the sun's distance. Suppose an observer stationed at A, fig. 2, and another at B, and that these stations are connected by a line of telegraph. A will see the beginning of the transit rather less than twelve minutes early, and B will see the same phase (Venus as at i, fig. 1) rather more than thirteen minutes late: so that if the observer at A telegraphs to the observer at B when the transit begins, the latter observer will have to wait about twenty-five minutes before he sees Venus as at i. Obviously the difference in time depends on the distance between A and B—that is, on the size of the earth as compared with the distance of the sun. So that if the time-difference could be determined by telegraphic signalling, then, since the size of the earth is accurately known, the distance of the sun could be at once inferred. But we have no telegraphic communication between A and B; and if we set observers at or near these points they must determine the time-difference in some other way. This they can do, if they determine the exact moment of time (say Greenwich time) at which the transit begins at their respective stations. To do this they must know the exact longitude of their stations, and they must also observe the exact moment of local time at which the transit begins.

Remarks similar in all respects apply to observers stationed near C and D, to observe the end of the transit.

The method here indicated is called Delisle's, or the French method; and according to present arrangements this country will trust solely to this method. The Government stations selected are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in figs. 2 and 3.

Station 1, fig. 2, is Woahoo; and the Americans will go there also. It will be seen that the station is excellently placed, the transit beginning more than eleven minutes early, and the sun being at a fair elevation (the sun is vertical at the point in the centre of fig. 2, and on the horizon for any point on the circumference).

Station 2, fig. 2, is Kerguelen Land, a desolate island, too often cloud-enveloped to be regarded very favourably by the experienced. Nevertheless it is too well placed for observing the retarded beginning to be left unoccupied. This country, and probably Germany also, will have an observing party there.

Station 3 is Rodriguez Island, where the circumstances are less favourable. At 8, or Mauritius, Lord Lindsay will have his observing party; and at Bourbon Island (just below 8 in the figure) a French party will be stationed.

The selected station near to C, fig. 3, was originally Auckland, in the most northerly of the New Zealand islands; but Christchurch, Canterbury, N.Z., marked 4 in the figure, is now recommended. It will be observed that this station can hardly be regarded as well placed, and a station (marked 7) within the Antarctic circle will be noticed where both the difference of time and the solar elevation are greater. This station is Possession Island, of which more will presently be said; as, besides the advantage here indicated, it offers another of much greater importance.

Station 5, fig. 4, is Alexandria. At Suez, close by, the French will have a station, and probably other European parties

will occupy this region in force, owing to its convenient position. It will be seen that the circumstances are not much better at 5 than at 4, and it is well, therefore, that the whole region near D is to be occupied in force by Russian astronomers. But by an amazing oversight (considering the importance of the event) the advantageous region marked 10, in fig. 4, was overlooked until it was pointed out (by myself) in 1869. It will be seen that the time difference is as great in parts of this region as at Alexandria, and the sun will be much better placed for observation; moreover, the whole of the transit will here be observable, whereas at Alexandria only the end can be observed. This region was overlooked through an unfortunate accident. In mapping the region near D the Astronomer-Royal took D as the centre of the map, and thus the line running from 5 to 6 in fig. 3 became a semicircle (see Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society for December, 1868, Map IV. of Sir G. Airy's series); and the region marked 10 fell close to the middle of the map's edge, precisely where the name was written. Accordingly, although the much less favourable conditions for observing the beginning of the transit at Madras (fig. 2) are discussed at length in the Astronomer Royal's paper, not a word is said about the important British stations thus, by an unlucky accident, concealed from notice.

But now I approach a far more important matter. Hitherto I have spoken of Delisle's, or the French, method. There is another, an older and a simpler method, called Halley's, or the English, method. No provision whatever has been made for applying this method, because (by another unlucky accident) its advantages in 1874 were completely lost sight of. Let us see how the mistake arose.

Neglecting for a moment the earth's rotation, we may see that at a northern station Venus in transit would follow such a track as c c' fig. 1; while at a southern station she would follow such a track as a a'. The former is the longer track, and Venus will therefore occupy a longer time in traversing it. By comparing the intervals she thus occupies the difference of the chords a a' and c c' can be determined, and hence the distance between them, which is the displacement of Venus's track due to the selection of stations as far apart in a north and south direction as possible. Hence the sun's diameter can be inferred (because, knowing the distance of Venus and also the distance between the stations, the actual distance in miles between a a'



Fig. 2. The face of the earth turned towards the sun at the beginning of the transit of 1874; including, therefore, all places whence the beginning of the transit will be visible.

just be fully upon the sun's face at ingress, or in the position shown at i, fig. 1. The exact moment is a little doubtful, as it depends on the real-size of Venus as well as on her motions, and the former point is necessarily a matter of estimation, while the motions of Venus, though very accurately determined, will doubtless be corrected by the observations themselves which will be made during the coming transit. The circumstances of the transit will not, however, be appreciably affected even though there should be a minute or two of error as to the moment in question, which is unlikely. My own estimate assigns as the time 2h. 15m. 57s. I see that Mr. Hind, in the *Nautical Almanack*, gives the time as 2h. 15m. 24s. Fig. 2 accords perfectly with either estimate. Fig. 3 shows the face of the earth which will be turned towards the sun at the end of the transit, or, more exactly, at the moment when Venus, as seen from any point in the line running across the



Fig. 4. The face of the Earth turned towards the Sun at the beginning of the transit of 1882.



Fig. 3. The face of the earth turned towards the sun at the end of the transit of 1874; including, therefore, all stations where the end of the transit will be visible.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Proposed British station at Woahoo. | 7. One among several Antarctic stations, of which two at least should be occupied by Great Britain. |
| 2. Ditto at Kerguelen Island.          | 8. Lord Lindsay's station at Mauritius.   |
| 3. Ditto at Rodriguez.                 | 9. German station at Tchefoo.   |
| 4. Ditto at Canterbury, New Zealand.   | 10. Region suitable for British stations in North India.  |
| 5. Ditto at Alexandria.                |   |
| 6. Russian station at Nertchinsk.      |   |

and c c' becomes known). Of course, so soon as we know the sun's real size we can tell at once, from his apparent size, how far off he is.

But the earth's rotation introduces a difficulty; for it shifts the place of both observers, as we see at once by comparing figs. 2 and 3. Take, for instance, the Russian station marked 6 (Nertchinsk). In fig. 2 we see that this station is on the left, while in fig. 3 it is about as far on the right, of the earth's polar axis. It is readily shown that this motion causes Venus



Fig. 5. The face of the Earth turned towards the Sun at the end of the transit of 1882.



to hasten somewhat in following the longer course  $c'c'$ , or takes away somewhat of that increase of duration on which the successful application of Halley's method at northern stations depends. There is no getting over the difficulty, for we see at once, from figs. 2 and 3, that, no matter where we put our northern station, there will be this motion from left to right. In fact, the motion will be so much the greater as we go farther away from the extreme northern point of the earth's disc—as we see by comparing the positions of Tchefoo (9), in figs. 2 and 3.

Leaving this difficulty for a moment, let us consider the southern region. Here we see at once that there can be no difficulty, for we can take our choice of a station carried from left to right (that is, a station above the south pole, in figs. 2 and 3), or a station carried from right to left (or below the pole). But manifestly we want a station of the former kind, because we want to have Venus hastened on the shorter course  $a'a'$  and we have seen that a rotation from left to right does hasten Venus. The only difficulty lies in selecting a place where an observing party could be stationed. The place due south of station 2, and on the Antarctic Circle—Enderby Land—would be the best; but it is not known that there is any possibility of landing there. At Possession Island, numbered 7 in figs. 2 and 3, a party was landed in 1846; and, in the opinion of the very best naval authorities, this station could be occupied by a wintering party landing there in January or February, 1874. The whole region, however, between Kerguelen's Island, Enderby Land, Van Diemen's Land, and Possession Island, is suitable for southern observations; and it is most regrettable that, owing to the unfortunate oversight above mentioned, reconnaissances have not been made long since in this important region.

But now let us revert to the difficulty about the northern station. This difficulty, not weighed as to its details, but considered abstractly, led the Astronomer Royal, in 1857, to dismiss Halley's method altogether from consideration, so far as the earlier transit is concerned, with the remark that "the observable difference of time in 1874 will probably not be half of that in 1882," and the context shows that he regarded the lengthening of the path  $cc'$  as cancelled entirely by the hastening of Venus on that path. On these points more presently.

In 1882, as he justly pointed out, the state of things is altogether different. The path of Venus across the sun's face is shown by the line  $ss'$  fig. 1; while figs. 4 and 5 show the face of the earth turned sunwards at the beginning and end of the transit. These figures can be interpreted precisely like figs. 2 and 3; and the reader will see at once why the time differences indicated in figs. 4 and 5 are less, if he notes that the line  $rr'$ , in fig. 1, differs less from  $tt'$  than  $aa'$  does from  $cc'$ .

Now in 1882 the most northerly stations have this shorter track, as  $tt'$ , and, Venus being hastened (as in the other case), the circumstances of the transit are improved, instead of being deteriorated, by the earth's rotation. We see, for instance, how the stations in the United States are carried from the neighbourhood of the point  $b$ , where the transit begins latest, to the neighbourhood of the point  $c$ , where the transit ends earliest.

At the Antarctic station 1, figs. 4 and 5, the motion of Venus along the longest track  $rr'$ , in 1882, would be made slower, though very slightly; at station 2 (which is Possession Island) the motion of Venus would be very slightly hastened—a circumstance rather unfavourable.

Nevertheless, taking station 1 (figs. 4 and 5), the Astronomer Royal definitely announced, in 1857, that Halley's method can be applied favourably in 1882, and that this country ought to send observing parties there (after Antarctic reconnaissances). Seamen of experience then pointed out, in December, 1863, that Possession Island (that is, station 2) would be better in a geographical sense. It was proposed to winter there in 1882; and the Geographical Society was actively exerting itself to plan the expedition, when I pointed out that the sun would be only 5 deg. high at the beginning of the transit at this station (observe how close 2 is to the edge of the disc in fig. 4). This was a fatal objection, because it was admitted on all hands that a solar elevation of less than 10 deg. would be quite inadequate for the delicate observations which would be required.

But, at the same time (this was in March, 1869, so that it can scarcely be said that impatience has been shown in renewing the discussion), I pointed out that the Astronomer Royal had been quite mistaken in supposing that the advantages of a northern station in 1874 would be reduced to nothing by the hastening of Venus along her lengthened path. I stated that at Nertchinsk, then for the first time indicated as a suitable northern station, the lengthening of the duration of transit would be more than 15m. This has since been confirmed by the *Nautical Almanack*, which states that at Nertchinsk Mines the duration of transit will exceed the mean duration by 15m. 4s. Russia has confirmed my opinion in a very practical manner by selecting Nertchinsk as a suitable station. The French astronomer Puiseux, selected by the Bureau des Longitudes to discuss the transit, agreed that Halley's method is applicable in the very way indicated by myself. And, lastly, the Astronomer Royal has implicitly admitted the accuracy of my results.

The northern station, then—the very station where Halley's method was supposed to fail—is to be occupied. The bitter cold of the Siberian winter is to be faced by Russian astronomers at a place close to the "pole of winter cold." Moreover, Nertchinsk is occupied solely with the object of applying Halley's method. And news has just been received that three other stations in this dismal region are to be occupied by Russia for the same sole purpose. It will probably be imagined, therefore, that corresponding southern stations will be occupied—for observation at northern stations alone would be as useless as an attempt to determine weights by using one scale only of the common balance. A glance at figs. 2 and 3 will show that station 7 is a proper place for an observing party to be stationed for applying Halley's method. It is easily shown that the actual difference of duration here and at Nertchinsk amounts to 33 min., and the value of such a difference will be judged when I mention that the greatest observed difference in the famous transit of 1769 amounted only to 22 min., while the greatest observable difference in 1882 (granting even that observations made when the sun is only 5 deg. high would be valuable) amounts only to 24 min. (or 23 min. if station 1, figs. 4 and 5, could be used). Moreover, several other Antarctic and sub-Antarctic stations, besides station 7, are available with equal advantage in 1874. No such opportunity has ever been offered to astronomers, or will be offered again until the year 2004, if then. It is clear, moreover, that it is the duty of this country alone (which discovered Possession Island) to man Antarctic and sub-Antarctic positions—positions of danger and difficulty, but probably not more unpleasant than the Russian posts at and near Nertchinsk. Yet because of the unfortunate mistake which was made in 1857, and remained in existence until 1869, Great Britain seems likely to neglect this duty. She will occupy five stations highly convenient, and in many respects very suitable, but which other countries can occupy equally well, and are preparing to occupy in great force; but no preparation is afoot for occupying the stations to which this country's duty specially calls her. This is the only point at issue. On the astronomical

circumstances all astronomers are agreed; on the geographical and nautical conditions geographers and seamen are at one; on the duty of Great Britain to occupy Antarctic and sub-Antarctic stations when it is shown that observations can be made there such as can be made nowhere else the Astronomer-Royal has spoken as strongly as I have. The point at issue is this:—Shall the mistake by which the transit of 1882 was so long preferred to the transit of 1874 be openly (as it has been implicitly) admitted and rectified while there is yet time? In other words, *Shall Great Britain reap honour or dishonour in this matter?*

## ON THE ROAD TO VIENNA.

The Universal Exhibition at Vienna, to be opened at the beginning of May, will attract large numbers of English, French, and American visitors, who may be disposed to give a passing glance at some of the most interesting scenes to be remarked on their way through South Germany. Tourists who choose to go by way of Strasburg, from Paris, will have a chance of noticing such characteristic local incidents as those which are represented in the sketches drawn by one of our Artists lately sent to Vienna along that route. They may observe the quaint, old-fashioned house-fronts and women's dresses in the Alsation city, of which France has so recently been deprived; the lively young fellows at Stutgardt, whose Swabian bonhomie is in strong contrast with the austere manners of the Prussians; the eager consumption of Bavarian beer, and the picturesque attire of the peasantry, as one proceeds to Augsburg and Munich; finally, the mediæval aspects of a thoroughly Catholic country, in the neighbourhood of Passau, at the frontier of the Austrian empire. Whoever travels with his eyes open, and thinks of what he sees, will find plenty of entertainment for his mind in this part of Europe.

## FINE ARTS.

### SOCIETY OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

The principal feature of the present exhibition at M. Durand-Ruel's gallery in Bond-street is the picture of "The Death of Sardanapalus," by Eugène Delacroix. As we have already announced, this picture was lately knocked down to M. Durand-Ruel, at a sale in Paris, for £4100. Yet this price, considerable though the sum undoubtedly is, does not, compared with prices recently fetched by many works here, seem large for a painting that entirely fills one end of the gallery in Bond-street, and that is celebrated in the history of modern French art. To the English spectator, unfamiliar with artistic contests and parties in France, both the price and the reputation of the work will probably appear excessive. But, on the other hand, Frenchmen would be at a still greater loss to understand why we value so highly many works by Turner. The historic importance of the picture arises from the fact that it was painted in 1828, when the battle between Classicism and Romanticism, both in literature and art, was at its fiercest in France; and this work contributed, with others preceding it, to secure to Delacroix the acknowledged leadership of the reaction against the coldly correct design and æsthetic colouring of the school of David, with Ingres then at its head. But, as in other revivals, Delacroix pushed his principles too far, and abused the great powers he unquestionably possessed. Giving the reins to a prolific invention, he had not patience to realise his conceptions; as a painter of action he became extravagant, he ran riot in gorgeous colouring; and his draughtsmanship is always careless and often manifestly faulty. The subject of the present picture was equally suited to the painter and to the object he had in view. The Assyrian voluptuary lies on a capacious couch with huge gilt elephants' heads at the corners; beneath are his mistresses more or less nude, one has thrown herself on the couch in an attitude of self-immolation, others are being dispatched by slaves; the head of a favourite horse appears to the left, and the funeral pile is completed by heaps of gorgeous plate, sumptuous raiment, and other objects indicative of Oriental luxury; whilst smoke and flame already rise in the background before the approach of the victorious Medes. The whole composition has an air of theatrical unreality, but is free from the ghastliness and licentiousness with which the subject would have been treated by many contemporary French painters. The execution is very unequal: large portions are exceedingly flimsy and mediocre. A nude female figure in the foreground, for instance, is most ungainly in attitude, and the carnations are garish and crude; but other passages, particularly of the upper portion, are effective in colour and tone.

The influence of the "French Rubens," as he is sometimes called, is indicated by a picture painted some years back by M. Fantin, entitled "Homage to Eugène Delacroix" (54), containing portraits of several artists ranged before a frame inclosing a portrait of the master. But far preferable to this lugubrious performance are M. Fantin's flower-pieces, which are touched with admirable suggestiveness and truth of colour. It is remarkable that many French artists who claim to be Romanticists discard the rich colouring of Delacroix and work in a key of warm or cool grey. But they have this in common (and the observation applies to a large proportion of the artists here represented) that they seek to convey a broad impression, or the general aspect, of nature, to the exclusion, as far as possible, of detail. This is apparent in the small figure-pictures by M. Millet, "The Chaff-Cutter" (2) and "The Spinning-Wheel" (17), which are almost grand in their simplicity. For landscape, however, where human sympathies are less easily reached, it is easy to carry the principle to the verge of absurdity. Thus, in "The Idyll" (53), by M. Corot, everything is not only conventionalised, but almost blotted into naught in order to emphasise one phase of sky-effect—i.e., sunlight lingering on a few cloudlets. In other subjects from actual scenes where less is demanded from the spectator, as in "Silver Birches" (26) and "Cows by a Pond" (36), notwithstanding the painter's too monotonous self-repetition, one can realise something of the fresh, exuberant charm of the whole landscape as well as the silvery lighting and limpid air. How weak and inane the followers of such a leader are liable to be may be seen in M. Monet's "Houses of Parliament" (114) and M. Sisley's "Flower Nursery" (119), which, however, is partially true to cold sunlight effect. Again, where there is the slightest relaxation of the hold on the subject in its entirety the essential dominant beauties sought for inevitably disappear. With all respect for M. Daubigny, we must think his "Mare aux Oies" (81) coarse in handling and false in its hues of distance, therefore wanting in just gradations. Mr. Whistler's art, with its fanciful analogies to music, is a French product modified by study of Japanese flat colouring. He sacrifices chiaroscuro as well as detail to obtain pure colour "arrangements." Yet within their limited aim there is very enjoyable artistic beauty in the "Harmony in Purple and Gold" (109), a Japanese lady seated before a yellow screen, painted in 1854; and also, in a less degree, in "Symphony in White" (112), two rather awkwardly grouped ladies in white; though in this latter, as in other more recent works, the artist indulges in his whim less reservedly.

Another peculiarity characteristic of some members of the

section of the French school chiefly represented here is what we may call the dilettanti or old-masterish element—*artifices du métier* in texture and handling beyond unsophisticated or uninitiated apprehensions, but which will be appreciated by artists and cognoscenti. The great skill of Decamps in this direction is but imperfectly shown in the "Faggot-Bearers" (6). What we mean is more clearly exemplified in several small works, by M. Jules Dupré, which rely for effect mainly on "fat" impasto and "juicy" glazing. In the larger picture, "At Sea" (29), he is rather more reserved in the use of material means for effect, and his fine feeling for nature is, we think, proportionately evident. But there is an early work by this artist, "River Pastures" (88), with great, white cumuli clouds painted in the richest impasto, which is eminently interesting, as showing the acknowledged influence of our own Constable, an influence which has had as great an effect on French landscape art as Delacroix has had on French figure-painting. M. Jacques, the famous etcher, and one of the soundest French masters of "breadth," is represented in "The Shepherdess" (43). There are also examples of M. Courbet, whose realist dogmas in art are held by himself and his partisans in the same revolutionary spirit as their Communist politics. We may likewise commend to notice the cattle pieces by MM. Van Marcke and Fisher; the pictures with horses, &c., by M. Degas; a small Theodore Rousseau (24); and three or four pictures of the Fortuny school, including two very clever heads by Madrazzo, and a "Scene in a Roman Cabaret" (77), by J. Jimenez.

The private view of the exhibitions of both the water-colour societies in Pall-mall takes place to-day (Saturday). The galleries will be opened to the public on Monday.

Mr. Louis Haghe has been elected president of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, in place of Mr. Henry Warren, resigned; and Mr. W. L. Leitch vice-president.

Mr. Edwin Edwards, whose etchings are already favourably known to the public, announces an extensive series of etched illustrations by him of the fast-disappearing old inns in various parts of London and the provinces.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with one codicil, of the late Samuel Robert Graves, Esq., M.P. for Liverpool, late of The Grange, Wavertree, has been proved at the district registry, Liverpool, by James Beazley and William Samuel Graves, the son, two of the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator gives all the chattels and effects about his dwelling-house and £500 to his wife; he also leaves her the interest of £50,000 for life, and gives her a power of appointment over such sum among their children; to his executor, Mr. Beazley, £250; to each of his daughters £5000; and the residue of his property he bequeaths to his sons equally. The provision made for his wife and children is to be in addition to any already made for them by settlement.

The will and two codicils of John Ellis, Esq., formerly of Kelvedon Hall, Essex, but late of Kempton Park, near Sunbury, were proved, on the 16th inst., by Alexander Lang Elder and Frederick Charles Maitland, the acting executors, the personal property being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his son Thomas Chute Ellis £50,000 altogether, and to his son William Chute Ellis £30,000 altogether, and to each of his other younger children £10,000; and among the other legacies there is £400 to each of his executors. The residue of testator's personal estate and the produce of his real estate abroad, directed to be sold, is to be invested in real property in this country, and the same, together with all his real estate, is devised to his son Chaloner Chute Ellis for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively.

The will of Christopher Trowell Gabriel, timber merchant, of Commercial-road, Lambeth, and of Norfolk House, Streatham, was proved, on the 8th inst., by Thomas Gabriel, John Thurston Gabriel, Christopher Gabriel, and Joseph Sutcliffe Gabriel, the sons, and John Cordery, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society £2000; to the Wesleyan Home Missionary Society, to the 'Worn-out Wesleyan Methodist Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Auxiliary Fund, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the London City Missionary Society, £500 each; to the Religious Tract Society, £300, all free of duty; to his widow, Mrs. Ruth Gabriel, all the furniture and household stores at his mansion, Norfolk House, a pecuniary legacy of £500, and an annuity of £4000; and to his son Thomas his estate at Ely, in Cambridgeshire. The residue of his property is given to his six children and the children of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Mease.

The will of the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge, and Canon of Norwich, was proved, on the 3rd inst., by Miss Margaret Isabella Sedgwick, the niece, Robert Westall, the nephew, and the Rev. Canon Heaviside, the executors, under £4000. The testator has left to William George Clark, Vice-Master of Trinity College, whom he calls his honoured friend, his Porson's "Aristophanes" and "Adversaria;" to the library of the Woodwardian Museum all his geological maps, sections, and manuscript journals, the proceedings and quarterly journals of the Geological Society, together with the books published by the Palæontographical Society; and he distributes among his family the books and pictures presented to him by the Queen and the late Prince Consort.

The will of John Edge, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., of Cumberland-place, Regent's Park, was proved, on the 5th inst., by Mrs. Edge, the relict, the personality being sworn under £20,000.

The will has been proved of Mr. Thomas Higginson, formerly a leather merchant in Manchester, who died on the 11th ult., at his residence, Parsonage-road, Withington. He has bequeathed legacies of £500 to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, £300 to the Barnes Convalescent Hospital, and £200 to the Withington Public Hall.

The autumn meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will begin at Norwich on Oct. 1. About £800 has been raised to cover the expenses; but £500 is still required to give the association a fitting reception.

A meeting of the Chemical Society was held on Thursday week—Dr. Odling, F.R.S., president, in the chair—when Dr. Debus gave a lecture "On the Heat Produced by Chemical Action." During his discourse the speaker considered the relation existing between the chemical affinity of the metals and the amount of heat they develop during oxidation or combination with chlorine, iodine, &c., and also the various interesting conclusions which may be drawn from the thermic results obtained by the solution of salts, especially noticing that, in double decomposition taking place in solution, those compounds are always produced which develop the greatest amount of heat.—On Thursday, May 1, papers will be read "On Zirconia," by Mr. J. B. Hannay, and "On a New Class of Explosives," by Dr. H. Sprengel.

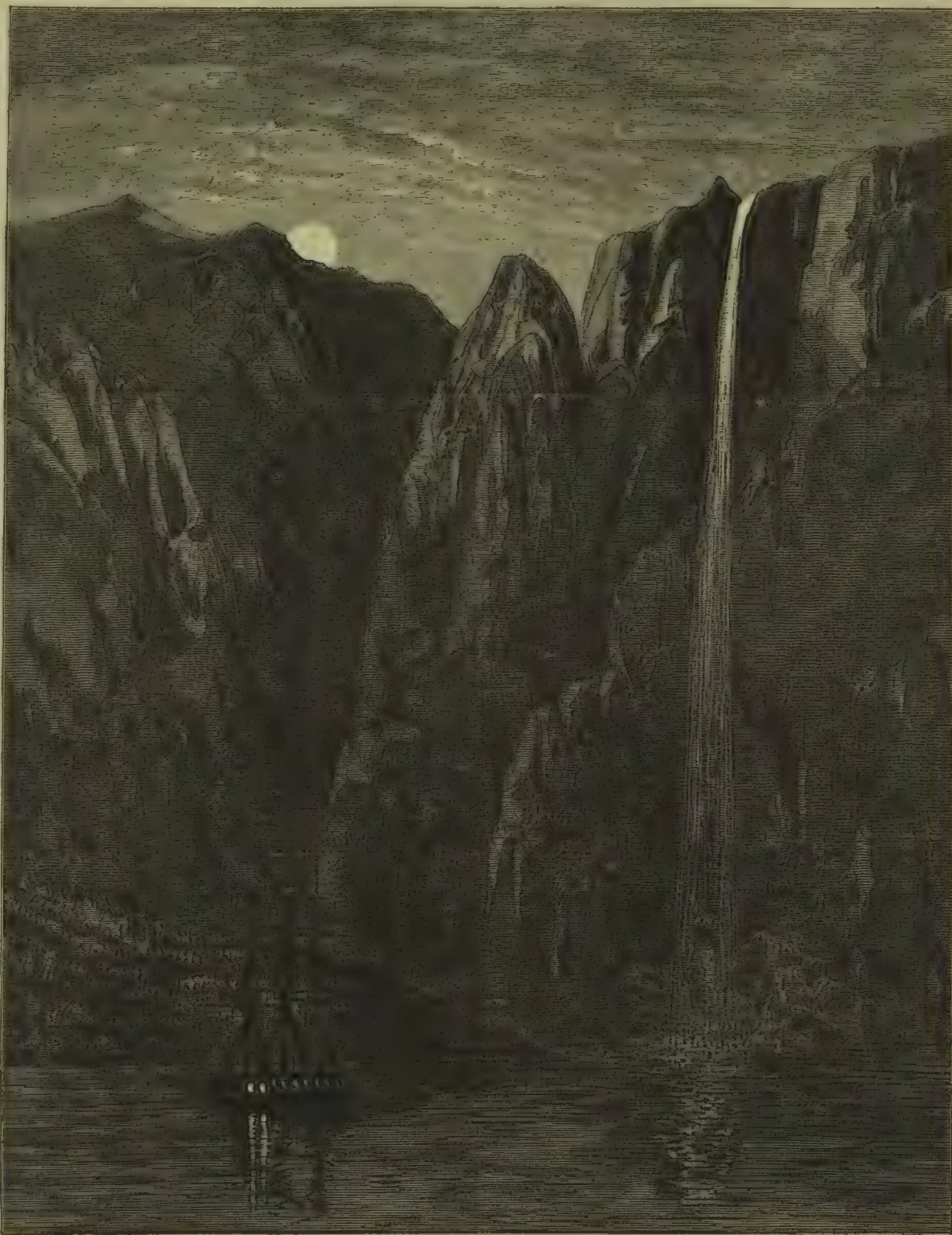


## THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

The long and tortuous channel that divides the southern extremity of the American continent from the neighbouring island of Tierra del Fuego, forming a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean, has often been described. It was discovered and traversed in 1519 by the Portuguese navigator, Ferdinand Magalhaens, who sailed round the world. Its length is more than three hundred miles; its width, at the east entrance, between Cape Virgin and Cape Espirito Santo, is fifteen miles; at the west end, between Cape Victory and Cape Pillar, it is twenty-five; but it sometimes expands and sometimes contracts, in different parts of its length, from a breadth of fifty miles in one place to narrow passages between numerous small islands. The tides rise to a height of 50 ft. The shores are generally hilly, or even mountainous, with elevations of 4000 ft. to 6800 ft. above the sea level; they are in many parts densely wooded. Our view of the waterfall at Port Gallant, on Brunswick Peninsula, opposite Desolation Island and Clarence Island, is from a sketch by Lieut. F. L. B. Bedwell, of the Admiralty Surveying Department. This place is on the Patagonian or north side of the Strait, belonging to the Republic of Chili, which has a small fort and colony at Punta Arenas. A service of steam-tugs is about to be established for towing vessels through the Strait of Magellan.

## THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.

The verdict or sentence resulting from the official inquiry at Halifax, ordered by the Canadian Government, concerning the wreck of the White Star Liverpool steam-ship Atlantic, with the loss of between five and six hundred lives, on the coast of Nova Scotia, was delivered last week. The captain, Mr. James



PORT GALLANT, STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

Williams, is deprived of his certificate for two years, and Mr. Brown, fourth officer of the ship, is suspended for three months. It will be remembered that the captain had turned in for the night, leaving the ship in charge of the second and fourth officers, one of whom was drowned. The third officer, Mr. Cornelius Brady, was roused from his berth when the ship struck, and exerted himself, with great courage and skill, to save life; while the first officer, Mr. J. W. Firth, is also regarded as free from blame. The American public opinion with reference to this terrible affair inclines to a more severe judgment upon the captain and officers in charge. It is considered, moreover, that the steamer was sent to sea with an insufficient stock of coal. We have been furnished with a sketch by Mr. Forshaw Day, of Halifax, taken on the morning of the 3rd inst., showing the Atlantic as she lay two or three days after the wreck. The granite rocks upon which she had struck, but from which she rolled off immediately afterwards, are seen in the middle, nearer the shore.

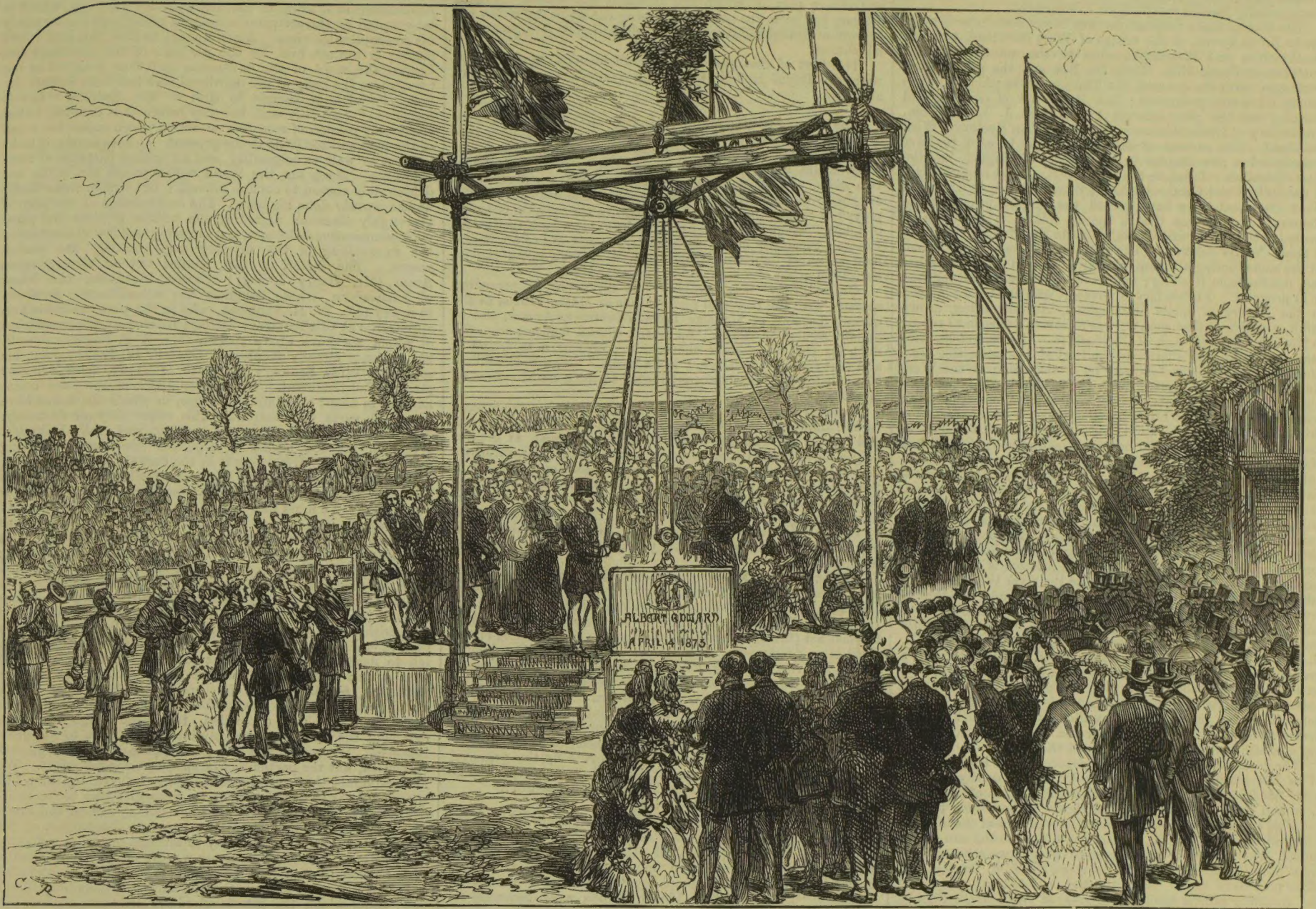
## THE NORFOLK COUNTY SCHOOL.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, by attending, on Monday week, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Norfolk County School at North Elmham, twelve or fifteen miles from Sandringham, lent their countenance to a most useful work. It is a fresh example of that class of good and cheap boarding-schools for the sons of farmers, tradesmen, and others of moderate income, which have lately been established in several western and southern shires of England. Their character in some respects is like that of the Hurstpierpoint (St. John's) middle school, in connection with those of St. Nicholas's College at Lancing and the lower school at Ardingley, formed under the direction of the



WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC, SKETCHED THE SECOND DAY AFTER THE WRECK.





THE PRINCE OF WALES LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NORFOLK COUNTY SCHOOL AT ELMHAM.



COVENT-GARDEN MARKET WOMEN.



Rev. Canon Woodard in Sussex. But these County Schools, as they are distinctively called, instead of being founded and managed by a particular society of clerical Fellows and Trustees, are the product of general combined efforts among the landowners, parish clergy, agriculturists, and those connected with them, usually headed by the Lord Lieutenant.

The first of these institutions was begun some fifteen years ago in North Devon, at the village of West Buckland, between Southmolton and Barnstaple, close to the mansion of Earl Fortescue at Castle Hill. Both the late and the present Earl Fortescue, with the present Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, were among its active promoters; but the merit of devising and working out the plan belongs to the Rev. J. L. Brereton, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, who was then Rector of West Buckland. The success of that school may be said to have commenced a new chapter in the history of English middle-class education. It led to the institution, almost immediately, of the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, at which the West Buckland boys have gained the largest proportion of honours. We now see that a special college is about to be erected at the University of Cambridge for the advanced students of these County Schools. The county of Surrey has its school on the same footing at Cranley, near Guildford; Berkshire has one, not far from Reading; and several others are established or in progress. Prebendary Brereton, who has been removed to the rectory of Little Massingham, Norfolk, being, as we think, a native of that county, was of course desirous to repeat in Norfolk the good work of Devonshire. He therefore, two years ago, published a letter to the Earl of Leicester, the Lord Lieutenant, which was followed by a discussion at the West Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture. The scheme being favourably regarded, an experimental school was started, on Aug. 5, in temporary premises at Little Massingham. Two months after this a joint-stock association, with a capital of £10,000, in shares of £10 each, was formed at a meeting held at Holkham Hall, the seat of Lord Leicester, who headed the list of shareholders with the sum of £1000. In January, 1872, the association took over the experimental school. Twelve months ago, at a meeting of trustees and directors held at the Earl of Leicester's town house in Grosvenor-square, it was resolved to build a suitable range of buildings at North Elmham, which is almost in the centre of the county, and conveniently situated for railway accommodation. The site selected is close to the park and mansion of Lord Sondes and the river Wensum. This estate, purchased of the Earl of Leicester, comprises thirty-seven acres, and has a frontage next the river of nearly half a mile. The architects of the building are Messrs. John Giles and Gough, of Craven-street, Strand; and the contractor, Mr. R. Skipper, of East Dereham, has engaged to complete it for a sum which will make the cost not exceeding £30 for each boy, on a school of 300 boys. The plan of the building seems well contrived for its purpose; its front is of the old English domestic style; the materials are flint, with red brick; large dormers and weather-tiling at intervals. It will stand on the top of a hill, overlooking the park and the river.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone is the subject of an Illustration. The Prince and Princess came by railway from Sandringham to Elmham, with the Bishop of Norwich, Lord and Lady Suffield, and Lord Newry; they were met by the Earl of Leicester and Lord and Lady Sondes at the station. They all went on, in open carriages-and-four, to the site of the school, where four or five thousand people were assembled, with Lord Walsingham, Lord Hastings, Sir T. F. Buxton, and other persons of rank. After the National Anthem, played by the Artillery Militia band, the address of the Norfolk County School Association to the Prince was read by Mr. Brereton, chairman of the directors; and a reply was read by his Royal Highness, who then laid the stone with a silver trowel. A prayer was offered by the Bishop, a hymn was sung, and "God Save the Queen" was played again. The ground was kept by a guard of honour of the 3rd Norfolk Volunteers. The Odd-fellows and Foresters marched in procession. There was a luncheon under a marquee, of which the Prince and Princess partook, and his Royal Highness returned thanks to the company for drinking his health. Their Royal Highnesses went home to Sandringham.

## MUSIC.

### THE OPERA SEASON.

The re-appearance of Mdlle. Albani, at the Royal Italian Opera, last week, and her enthusiastic reception in "Lucia di Lammermoor," have already been recorded. This performance was repeated on Saturday, and the third appearance this season of the accomplished young artist took place on Tuesday, when, as Amina in "La Sonnambula," Mdlle. Albani again displayed those high qualities of voice and style which before rendered this one of her most attractive characters.

On the Thursday previous to the occasion just referred to Signor Montanaro made his debut as Almaviva in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and was well received throughout his performance. This gentleman has a tenor voice of light and agreeable quality, although not possessing much power. He phrases well, and has considerable facility in the execution of florid passages, while also capable of sustaining a note without that excess of "vibrato" which is a prevailing vice with vocalists. Signor Montanaro's intonation, too, is generally good; and all these qualities were successfully displayed in the Count's first solo, "Ecco ridente il cielo," in the important passages in the first finale, and elsewhere; the applause in several instances having been sufficient to decide the recognition of the singer as a tenor of more than average merit. The performance of "Il Barbiere," brought back Mdlle. Smeroschi, whose voice and powers of execution have both progressed since her debut here last season. Although occasionally a little over-ambitious in her elaborations and embellishments, her performance generally presented much for commendation, especially in Rosina's cavatina, "Una voce," and the introduced piece of the lesson-scene—in this instance Rode's air, with variations. Mdlle. Smeroschi's reception would seem to promise a more prominent position for her this season than last. Signor Cotogni's Figaro was the same meritorious performance as heretofore, and the Bartolo of Signor Ciampi and the Basilio of Signor Tagliafico were also as before.

Last Monday's representation of "Un Ballo in Maschera" brought forward another new singer. As Renato M. Maurel made his first appearance in England. This artist possesses a baritone voice of agreeable quality, and he phrases like a cultivated vocalist, his stage bearing likewise indicating good training. We shall doubtless soon have further occasion to speak of his merits. Madame Paoli was replaced, in consequence of illness, by Madame Saar, who, as Amelia, displayed considerable dramatic power in several situations, particularly in the great scene and the subsequent music of the third act. Signor Pavani, the new tenor recently spoken of, improved his position by his careful and effective singing of the music of the Duke. Mdlle. Scalchi's performance as the sorceress, Ulrica, was, as formerly, a prominent feature in the representation of "Un Ballo in Maschera;" and Mdlle. Fossa, a recent debutante, was

better suited in the music of the Page, Oscar, than in recent more ambitious efforts. Other characters were as on past occasions.

For Thursday a repetition of "L'Africaine" was promised; and for to-night (Saturday) "Rigoletto," with Mdlle. Albani as Gilda, a part in which she appeared last season. Signor Vianesi has been the conductor during the week, with the exception of to-night (Saturday), for which Signor Bevnigani was announced.

The first of this year's Floral Hall concerts, in association with the Royal Italian Opera, will take place next Saturday afternoon.

The opening of Her Majesty's Opera, on Tuesday week, with "Lucrezia Borgia," as duly recorded, was followed by a performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" on the next Thursday, when Mdlle. Ilma di Murska reappeared, after an absence of two years. In her representation of Lucia this excellent artist sang with that power and brilliancy which she has so often displayed in this and in other characters. In the opening cavatina of Lucia, "Regnava nel silenzio," in the duets with Edgardo and Enrico; especially in the contract-scene; and, above all, in the final scene of delirium, Mdlle. Ilma di Murska again proved herself an artist of a high and exceptional kind.

On Saturday "Semiramide" was given, as in preceding seasons, with the powerful performance of Mdlle. Titiens as the queenly heroine, of Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Arsace, and of Signor Agnesi as Assur. As before, special features were the duet for the two former characters, "Ebbene a te ferisci;" and that for the two latter, "Bella imago." Signori Rinaldini, Campobello, and Casaboni contributed to the general efficiency of the cast.

Tuesday brought forward three of the new singers engaged by Mr. Mapleson—Mdlles. Ostava Torriani and Justine Macvitz and Signor del Puente—of whom we must speak at greater length hereafter, with more space at command. Meantime we may record the success of each of the new-comers, especially of the gentleman, who displayed exceptional merits, both as a vocalist and an actor, in the arduous part of the Court Jester, whose name gives the title to the opera. The impression created by Signor del Puente was enhanced in each succeeding scene, and the close of his performance put the seal upon a great and legitimate success.

Mdlle. Torriani has a voice of agreeable quality, especially in the middle range, and she sang with much effect in several instances, particularly in the great duet between Gilda and Rigoletto. With the exception of the important quartet in the last act (the most masterly movement in the whole opera) there is no prominence given to the character of Maddalena. Mdlle. Macvitz, however, made the most of this opportunity for the display of a mezzo-soprano voice of good quality, together with much vivacity as an actress.

The operas announced for the remaining nights of the week (Thursday and Saturday) were "Semiramide" and "Il Trovatore." Sir M. Costa has conducted, as usual, on each occasion.

A series of afternoon concerts—supported by the principal singers, the band, and chorus of Her Majesty's Opera—will be commenced at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday next.

Among other interesting features at the twenty-fifth of the seventeenth series of Crystal Palace Saturday concerts, last week, was the completion of the serial performance of Beethoven's symphonies by a fine rendering of No. 9—that known as the "choral symphony," including a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." This Leviathan work generally received full justice, more especially in its orchestral portions, which were finely played by the band conducted by Mr. Manns. The vocal solos were sung by Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas, and the Crystal Palace choir gave effect to the choral writing. This (Saturday) afternoon will close the series with the usual supplemental concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns.

This year's season of the New Philharmonic concerts commenced on Wednesday evening, when the programme included a performance of Handel's "L'Allegro ed il Penseroso."

"Elijah" was given, on the same evening, by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby.

A notice of the performance of Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew) by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening is necessarily reserved for next week.

The new dramatic work of M. Gounod, it appears, is not, as has been stated, an opera, but consists of illustrative music—twelve choruses, two marches, two ballades, a chanson, and a divertissement—to a drama in verse, "Jeanne d'Arc," by M. Jules Barbier.

Mr. Charles Hallé will commence his thirteenth series of pianoforte recitals, at St. James's Hall, next Friday afternoon.

Mr. Augustus Harris, of the Royal Italian Opera, died on Saturday last. Mr. Harris was born at Naples in 1826, and first appeared as a light comedian at the Princess's Theatre, in 1842. Of this establishment he became lessee, his term of management having extended from September, 1859, to the autumn of 1862. The long association of Mr. Harris with Covent Garden Theatre gives him peculiar claim to remembrance. With the exception of one season, he had been stage director of the Royal Italian Opera for twenty-seven years, and to his knowledge and judgment the brilliant spectacles produced within that period owe much of their effect. It was in recognition of these qualifications that the Emperor of Russia appointed him to the post of stage director of the Royal Opera, St. Petersburg, and that he was also successively engaged to superintend the stage business at Berlin, Madrid, Paris, and Barcelona. His daughters, Miss Maria and Miss Nelly Harris, are well-known members of the theatrical profession.

## THEATRES.

### LYCEUM.

"What's in a name?" Much in many cases; much in the case of "Eugene Aram," whom literary ambition tempted him to the commission of a murder, and whose romantic story has been immortalised in Hood's verse and Bulwer's prose. Mr. Irving had gained considerable celebrity by reciting the poem of the first-named author, and naturally desired to exhibit the character of its hero on the boards. Under this name, accordingly, Mr. Wills has constructed a three-act drama, which was produced last Saturday, with a fair degree of success. But the hero is a far other man than he of the novel and the ballad. True, in all three he is a Yorkshire schoolmaster, whose learning and conduct secure him a good reputation in his neighbourhood, but who is ultimately found to have committed a murder, accompanied with robbery. Aram, at the time, was a married man, and there is some reason to believe that he had more than one motive for his guilty deed—jealousy of his victim, as well as other reasons. Mr. Wills has elected to make this the only motive, and by so doing has deprived his subject of the distinctive specialty, by which it was separated from an ordinary story of love and jealousy. A play founded on such a story might have been called by any name more appropriate

than that of Eugene Aram. No wonder, then, that many of the audience were disappointed when this regular stage criminal was substituted for the æsthetical homicide whose career has given rise to so much psychological speculation. Besides this, the transaction itself forms no portion of the new drama, which opens fourteen years after the event, when the repentant man is about to contract a second marriage, which is interrupted by the arrival of a specious villain who was formerly his accomplice in crime. Aram is made to defy this man; but chance is against him, for the gardener of the parsonage has dogged the steps of the new-comer and thus been led to the cave where the body of the murdered man had been buried. In fact, the plot is similar to that of Mr. Lovell's "Love's Sacrifice;" and, like that, the play before us is devoted to the consuming passion of remorse—an action which makes too much of the past and too little of the present. Consequently, it lacks interest as well as originality, and altogether partakes of commonplace. Such are the limits within which Mr. Wills has deliberately chosen to confine himself; but within those limits he has bravely done his best. The construction of his play is thoroughly classical, regarding the unities of time and place with comparative strictness, and enlisting but few characters in the unravelling of the mystery suggested by the earlier scenes. The latter, in fact, consist but of six—Eugene Aram (Mr. Henry Irving); Parson Meadows, the Vicar of Knaresboro, whose daughter the schoolmaster is about to marry (Mr. W. H. Stephens, who in the part made his first appearance at this theatre); Richard Houseman, the accomplice of whom we have above spoken (Mr. E. F. Edgar); Jowell, the gardener already mentioned (Mr. F. W. Irish); Joey, his son (Miss Willa Brown); and Ruth Meadows, Aram's fiancée (Miss Isabel Bateman). The slender action of the piece is exhausted in about three simple scenes, in which the actors have sustained parts to interpret. This office they all do nobly. Miss Bateman is interesting and pathetic, and really helps Mr. Irving in the few situations depicted. Of these Mr. Irving makes the most. His acting is in the best style of French art, and is full of those minute beauties in which cabinet pieces must needs abound, if they are to be in the slightest degree successful. We must now accept Mr. Irving as the master of that manner, and tender to him the humble homage of our praise for the taste and judgment with which he displays its advantages. Mr. Stephens, as the Vicar, was in his element; as was also Mr. Edgar in the ruffian Houseman; nor was Mr. Irish, as gardener, out of place. After the first act, which was exceedingly pretty, the theme of the play began to show movement, and the scenes between Houseman and Ruth, and then with Aram, gave signs of their ultimately culminating in passion and tragic importance. They did so, and the curtain fell to deserved applause. The last act is almost engrossed with Aram's confession to Ruth of his crime and the motives that led to it; but the spasmodic utterances of a dying man are not favourable to consecutive explanations, and we are compelled to acknowledge that the details of the story were scarcely intelligible even to attentive listeners. We might, and did, guess at the outline and general statement, but the particulars escaped our utmost effort. We have no doubt that the dénouement was injured by this; but the acting was so excellent that we were disposed to be satisfied. There are many poetical lines and speeches, and much of the descriptive and pictorial woven into the texture of the dialogue, which entitle this play to especial regard as a literary composition. The accessories are worthy of its special merits. Mr. Hawes Craven has contributed two set architectural scenes—the Vicar's garden, and the church, with a magnificent yew, under which the interlocutors can discourse with a picturesque surrounding; and Mr. H. Cuthbert has supplied an interior, representing the home-room of the parsonage, which is elaborately and beautifully painted. The audience was numerous, and expressed satisfaction in no doubtful manner, Mr. Bateman and Mr. Irving being summoned, with Miss Isabel herself, at the conclusion to receive the crowning congratulations of a rather demonstrative house.

### STRAND.

Mr. H. B. Farnie is evidently in request. Almost simultaneously, he produces two extravaganzas at houses far distant, and is alike successful in both. "Nemesis; or, Not Wisely, but Too Well," is derived from a three-act vaudeville by M. Alfred Duru, entitled "Les Deux Noces de Boisjoli," which last year hit the taste of the Parisians in a remarkable manner. The title of Nemesis is used as a synonym for bigamy, to which the capricious hero is liable from the freedom of his flirtations. Calino (Mr. E. Terry) has paid attention to two ladies, whose fathers are next-door neighbours, and each of these presses him to an immediate marriage with his daughter. Of one of these in particular he is afraid—a retired major, Roland de Roncevaux Ramponneau (personated by M. Marius), who utters all manner of strange oaths and threatenings, which compel his submission. Nor is M. Potiphar de Patoche, a retired shopkeeper (Mr. Harry Cox), less urgent, but his persuasions are of a milder sort. The manner in which Calino contrives to accept invitations from both at the same hour, to make the same present serve for both ladies, and is carried off to perform the marriage with each of them at the same bureau is very ludicrous, and provokes the audience to excessive merriment. This result is partly produced by the extraordinary rapidity with which the piece is acted; the fun, accordingly, is "fast and furious," allowing no reflection, and highly sensational. The hero is finally extricated by a bachelor friend, Zidore de Filoselle (Miss Topsy Venn), whose name he has borrowed and who takes one of his brides. Mr. Terry supports the part in the liveliest style, and sings some clever songs with so much effect as to command repeated encores. Miss Angelina Claude, as Rosalie Ramponneau, acted charmingly. In one of her songs, too, she was eminently successful—"I am so ticklish"—and excited the enthusiasm of the house. Much of the scene belongs to the seaside, where the loungers, male and female, all represented by ladies, make up a beautiful show, at which it is delightful to look. Not a hitch occurred during the performance, which was rattled through in a manner calculated to astonish a slow-minded spectator.

### CHARING CROSS.

A "farical comedy" in two acts was produced at this theatre on Saturday, written by Mr. James Mortimer, and entitled "The Tender Chord." Benjamin Wilkins (Mr. Harry Crouch), a confectioner, not at all sentimental, is married to a lady whose name is Arabella, and who abounds in feeling, stimulated by excessive novel-reading. Miss Maggie Brennan, as the hysterical wife, has a part in which she revels; and, when she has succeeded in awakening romantic impulses in her husband, shares in the triumph of the character which she assumes. The curtain fell on "most admired confusion;" the fun, in this instance, having been somewhat overdone.

### SURREY.

"Innocent; or, Death in Life," is the name of a new drama by Mr. Murray Wood, in respect of which he confesses his indebtedness to the French. The heroine is fairly represented by Miss Virginia Blackwood, and the entire performance has more clearness than generally belongs to pieces of this description at our transpontine theatres.



FRENCH PLAYS.

The directors of the French company, having removed from the Royalty to the Princess's, have ventured on a more important—at least more serious—class of pieces. Mlle. Marie Laurence has appeared in "Par Droite de Conquête." We doubt whether this will prove so popular as the lighter examples of Parisian wit. The frequent appeals to *ma mère*, which bring down the house in France, fall flatly on English ears—indeed, excite derision rather than sympathy. "Le Passant" has also been reproduced, but it is decidedly too heavy for an after-piece.

We have to record the death of M. Lafont. As an artist this actor was unrivalled; he had, too, the most distinguished appearance, and presented the beau ideal of a French nobleman.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

There will be a Partial Eclipse of the SUN on the 25th, visible at Greenwich; it begins at 7h. 36m. a.m.; the middle of the eclipse is at 8h. 28m. a.m.; and the end of the eclipse at 9h. 23m. a.m., G.M.T.

The Moon is near Jupiter during the night of the 4th; their nearest approach is at 1h. 30m. on the morning of the 5th, when both bodies are approaching the horizon in the west and near setting; on the 10th Mars and the Moon rise nearly together, and are near each other. On the 12th there will be a Total Eclipse of the Moon, but it will not be visible from England. It commences at 9h. 30m. a.m., Greenwich mean solar time. The Moon will be at this time in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 144 deg. 24 min. W., and latitude 17 deg. 45 min. S. The beginning of total eclipse will be at 10h. 35m. a.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 160 deg. 4 min. W., and latitude 18 deg. S. The middle of the eclipse will take place at 11h. 20m. a.m. At this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 170 deg. 55 min. W. of Greenwich, and latitude 18 deg. 7 min. S. The end of the total eclipse will be at 0h. 5m. p.m. At this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 178 deg. 15 min. E., and latitude 18 deg. 15 min. S. The last contact with the shadow will be at 1h. 10m. p.m. At this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 162 deg. 35 min. E., and latitude 18 deg. 30 min. S. Thus the eclipse will continue for 3h. 30m., and the Moon will be totally eclipsed for the long time of 1h. 30m. Saturn is near the Moon on the 17th, Venus on the 24th, and Mercury on the 25th; on this day there will be an Eclipse of the Sun. On May 9, at 1h. 12m. a.m., the star  $\gamma$  Virginis will disappear behind the Moon, and will reappear at 2h. 12m. a.m. She is nearest to the Earth at midnight on the 19th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 5th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter	on the 4th	at 33 minutes after 0h.	in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 12th	" 11	" morning.
Last Quarter	" 19th	" 0	" morning.
New Moon	" 26th	" 9	" morning.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising about half an hour before the Sun till towards the end of the month. He rises on the 6th at 3h. 53m. a.m., on the 21st at 3h. 29m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 28m. a.m. He is at his greatest western elongation (26 deg. 28 min.) on the 3rd, in conjunction with Venus on the 19th, and with the Moon on the 25th.

VENUS sets on the first day at 8h. 24m., or 1h. 3m. after the Sun; this interval decreases rapidly till the seventh day, when the Sun and planet set nearly together, and from this time to the end of the year this planet sets in daylight or before the Sun; she rises at the beginning of the month a little before the Sun, and on the last day at 2h. 35m., or 1h. 17m. before the Sun. She is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 5th; in conjunction with the Moon on the 24th; in her descending node on the same day, and stationary among the stars on the 25th.

MARS is visible throughout the night at the beginning of the month, setting on the 3rd at 4h. 29m., or 2m. before sunrise; on the 13th at 3h. 39m., or 35m. before sunrise; and on the 28th he sets at 2h. 30m., or 1h. 25m. before sunrise. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 10th, and in his descending node on the early morning of the 20th; he is due south on the 15th, at 10h. 21m. p.m.

JUPITER sets on the 5th of this month at 2h. 12m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 34m. a.m., and on the 30th at 0h. 38m. a.m., and is visible throughout the night till these times. He passes the meridian, or is due south, at 6h. 7m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 5h. 11m. p.m. on the 31st. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 5th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 13th.

SATURN is a morning star: he rises on the 1st at 1h. 26m. a.m., on the 11th at 0h. 46m. a.m., and is due south at 5h. 4m. a.m.; on the 22nd he rises at about midnight, and on the last day at 11h. 23m. p.m., and is due south on the following morning at 3h. 40m. a.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 12th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 17th.

New regulations for the guidance of recruiting officers have lately been issued. One of the rules, to be stringently observed, is that no recruit is to be enlisted whilst in a state of intoxication.

The first turf of a new railway was turned, last Saturday, at Little London, near Southport. The West Lancashire Railway, as it is called, will shorten the distance of Southport from the eastern side of the county and from Yorkshire by nine miles.

Lord Wharncliffe presided, on Monday, over a meeting held in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, in furtherance of a middle-class system of education. The Rev. Dr. Lowe, of St. Nicholas College, Sussex, Sir Percival Heywood, and other gentlemen spoke, and resolutions favourable to the scheme were passed.

The Rev. S. G. Hatherley, pastor of the Greek church at Wolverhampton, has received as an Easter gift a set of altar-plate, in eight pieces, of massive silver gilt, from Prince Mestchersky (Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia) and Princess Mestchersky, who have on previous occasions testified their interest in the church.

The emigration season at Liverpool has opened this year with every appearance of showing at the finish a far greater exodus than that of any previous year. The number of steamers leaving the Mersey for the United States and Canada, putting aside those which sail for the West Indies and the south and west coast of South American ports, are daily increasing, whilst the number of emigrants arriving in Liverpool en route for the United States is enormous; in fact, the lodging-house keepers find it almost impossible to accommodate these "birds of passage" during their short stay in Liverpool. The majority of the emigrants at present leaving Liverpool consist of Germans, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, and Alsations; whilst the minority is made up of English, Scotch, and Irish. Formerly the Irish emigrants made Liverpool their rendezvous before embarking, but now they save the trouble and expense of the Channel passage, and go on board the Atlantic steamers at Queenstown, Londonderry, and Belfast. With one or two exceptions, the old American emigrant-ships are going out of their original trade, and are being supplanted by steamers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

SEELOR, C. W. B., H. F., and Others.—Problem No. 1519, by Mr. John Scott, indisputably admits of solution by 1. Q to K 2nd, as well as by the author's line of play. Nemo.—Casting is not generally admissible in the solution of a problem.

J. PIERCE.—Received, with thanks.

A. MORGAN.—You are quite right; it was White who resigned.

GIL BLAS.—Certainly not. With the White Pawn at White's Q R's 5th, he could capture the Black Pawn in passing; but, standing at the sixth square, the adverse Pawn does not pass him.

J. W., Cumberwell.—It is neat, but much too easy.

ERRATUM.—In the game of the inter-University match published in our Number for April 5, by an inadvertence Black is said to have resigned. Read—and White resigned.

THE CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1519 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM A. B. C.—Conrad—P. S. B.—R. W.—M. D.—Presis—Rawdon—R. D. T.—W. Airey—E. Stewart—A. Wood—G. S. Thornbury—W. Furnivall—P. H. of Mona—S. W., Canterbury (should observe the notice at the head of this column)—I. N. K.—C. E. G.—W. V. G. D.—N. Rubus—H. F. of Lyons—Trial—K. S. R.—A. E. P.—J. Janion—Cheshire—R. W. D.—C. A. Minardière—W. Crawley—W. H. Gunston—S. J. Lander—Huff—Menander—C. B. E.—W. B. Wood—W. Groux—Euclid—Peter—S. T. F.—A. Lyndon—A. J. Maas—George—W. M. K.—Moth—Yelromi—Sindbad—F. K. A.—Inagh—T. Mortimer—L. Bosh—H. G. Croakey—W. H. Carlyon—M. D.—Harry—Sim and Sam—Maude—Charley—Pip—Manfred and Man Friday.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1520 HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM Keith and Kate—L. Bost—Clive Croakey—H. and E. Frau of Lyons—S. M. Barker—East Marden—G. Hodges—E. J. Inman—F. H. of Mona—A. D. Gilbert—Euclid—G. S. Thornbury—K. S. W.—Comte d'Orléans—W. H. Gunston—W. Airey—A. Kialingbury—K. Mark—C. Langley—J. Janion—W. V. G. D.—T. W. Morris—Edith Hannaford—A. Wood—W. Crawley—Easter Eggs—N. Rubus—Joseph Sowden—Sealors—Mopsy—R. T. V.—Cameron—W. N.—Egbert—Flora and Ann—Presis—Sam's Son—Rob—Long Tom—Banishes—Box and Cox—R. D. T.—A. D. Gilbert—Vale House—T. W. of Canterbury—M. D.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1521 HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM Norman—Li Calal—H. P.—S. W. G.—Clive Croakey—M. D.—G. F.—W. B. Wood—Felix—B. A.—Harry—J. Benson—Sam—D. G. L.—Marian—F. R. S.

\* \* The senders of solutions are requested to adopt short signatures, to save space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1520.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes Kt	K takes Q*	3. R gives mate.	
2. R to K Kt 5th	Kt moves		

\* 1. If he play K to B 2nd, the reply is 2. Kt to K R 5th, and mate next move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1521.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to R 2nd	K R or either Bishop moves.
2. Q R or Kt gives mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1522.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The subjoined is one of twenty-eight Games played by Mr. ROSENTHAL simultaneously at a Chess Soirée in Paris lately.—(Petroff's Defence.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(Mr. Rosenthal).	(Mr. Winaver).	(Mr. Rosenthal).	(Mr. Winaver).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. R to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. K R to K sq	B to K 5th
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	20. Q to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P		
5. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd		
6. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th		
	P to Q 4th is a better move here.		
7. Castles	Castles	21. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
8. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	22. P to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q sq
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt	23. Q to K 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
10. P takes Kt	P to Q B 4th	24. P to K B 3rd	B to R sq
11. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	25. P to K B 4th	Q to Q B 3rd
12. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 4th		
13. P takes Q P	Kt takes P		
14. B to Q B 4th	K to R sq		
15. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd		
16. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd		
	Mr. Rosenthal observes that if his opponent had played P to Q B 5th the result would have been as follows:—		
16. B to Q B 5th	P to Q B 5th	26. P to Q 5th	Q to Q B sq
17. B takes B	P takes B	27. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
18. B takes Q	P takes Q	28. Q R to K 7th	Kt to K 5th
19. B takes Kt	P takes Kt	29. B to Q Kt 2nd	R to K Kt sq
	and the first player has the advantage.	30. Q to K R 5th	Q R to K B sq
17. Q R to K sq	P to Q Kt 3rd	31. B to K B 2nd	Q to Q sq
		32. K R takes Kt	P takes R
		33. B takes K P	Resigns

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The subjoined is one of twenty-eight Games played by Mr. ROSENTHAL simultaneously at a Chess Soirée in Paris lately.—(Petroff's Defence.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(Mr. Rosenthal).	(Mr. Winaver).	(Mr. Rosenthal).	(Mr. Winaver).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. R to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. K R to K sq	B to K 5th
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	20. Q to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P		
5. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd		
6. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th		
	P to Q 4th is a better move here.		
7. Castles	Castles	21. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
8. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	22. P to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q sq
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt	23. Q to K 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
10. P takes Kt	P to Q B 4th	24. P to K B 3rd	B to R sq
11. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	25. P to K B 4th	Q to Q B 3rd
12. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 4th		
13. P takes Q P	Kt takes P		
14. B to Q B 4th	K to R sq		
15. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd		
16. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd		
	Mr. Rosenthal observes that if his opponent had played P to Q B 5th the result would have been as follows:—		
16. B to Q B 5th	P to Q B 5th	26. P to Q 5th	Q to Q B sq
17. B takes B	P takes B	27. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
18. B takes Q	P takes Q	28. Q R to K 7th	Kt to K 5th
19. B takes Kt	P takes Kt	29. B to Q Kt 2nd	R to K Kt sq
	and the first player has the advantage.	30. Q to K R 5th	Q R to K B sq
17. Q R to K sq	P to Q Kt 3rd	31. B to K B 2nd	Q to Q sq
		32. K R takes Kt	P takes R
		33. B takes K P	Resigns

MATCH BETWEEN THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB AND THE VIENNA CHESS CLUB BY CORRESPONDENCE.

In our Number for Feb. 1 we gave the whole of the moves made in these games up to that date. The following are the moves which have been played since:—

LONDON GAME.	VIENNA GAME.
WHITE (London).	BLACK (Vienna).
21. Kt takes P	K to B sq
22. Kt to K 3rd	K to Kt sq
23. B to Q B 4th	Q R to Q B sq
24. K R to K sq	B to K 5th
25. P to Q K 4th	

VIENNA GAME. WHITE (London).

21. R to Q Kt sq
22. P to K B 4th
23. Q to Q 3rd
24. P to Kt 3rd
25. Kt takes B
26. K to R sq

EDINBURGH CHESS CLUB.—The annual match for the club prizes has just been concluded. The gold medal falls to Dr. Frazer, who has long held the position of champion of the club; the silver medal to Mr. Meikle; the Macfie chessmen to Mr. M'Arthur; and the Berry medal to Mr. Macfie. The following is the final score:—

Dr. Frazer .. .. 23	Dr. G. H. Smith .. 14
C. Meikle, Esq. .. 18	J. Greenhill, Esq. .. 13
Rev. G. M'Arthur .. 17	Dr. Cattie .. .. 7
John Macfie, Esq. .. 16	H. Ree, Esq. .. .. 7
Colonel Robertson .. 15	C. Matthews .. .. 5

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LIRD AND WISKER.—The first match between these players having terminated as a drawn battle—each party winning an equal number of games—a second has begun. Of this the score at present stands—Wisker, 3; Bird, 2; drawn, 1.

NEW EDITION OF THE HANDBUCH DES SCHACHSPIELS.—Chessplayers of every nation will rejoice to hear that M. le Baron Heydebrand von der Laza is at this moment occupied in Baden Baden on the fifth edition of his unrivalled work, which it is expected will be published during the present year.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.

The Right Hon. Sarah, Countess Waldegrave, died at Hastings on the 18th inst. Her Ladyship, the daughter of the Rev. William Whitear, Prebendary of Chichester, was married, first, to Edward Milward, Esq., of Hastings; and, secondly, Dec. 8, 1846, to William, eighth Earl Waldegrave, Vice-Admiral, C.B., a naval officer of high distinction, who died Oct. 24, 1859. The Countess had no issue.

LORD ALAN SPENCER-CHURCHILL.

Lord Alan Spencer-Churchill, who died suddenly, on the 19th inst., at his residence, 4, Lowndes-square, was the third son of George, fifth Duke of Marlborough, by his first wife, Jane, eldest daughter of George, eighth Earl of Galloway, and was brother to John Winston, the present Duke. He was born July 25, 1825, and, having been educated at Eton, entered the Army, became Lieutenant in the 8th Hussars, and retired in 1845. Lord Alan was a Deputy Lieutenant for Oxfordshire. He married, July 28, 1846, Rosamond, daughter of Thomas Dowker, Esq., of Huntingdon Hall, in the county of York.

GENERAL THE HON. H. T. C. CAVENDISH.

General the Hon. Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish, Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, died, at his residence in Burlington-gardens, on the 5th inst. He was born Nov. 5, 1789, the third son of George Augustus Henry, first Earl of Burlington, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of Charles, seventh Earl of Northampton, and was uncle to William, present Duke of Devonshire, K.G., and to William George, Baron Chesham. General Cavendish entered the Army in 1808, and served in the Peninsula, being present at the battle of Corunna, and in the actions of Sahagun and Benevente, for which engagements he received the war medal with two clasps. For some years he commanded the 1st Regiment of Life Guards. He married, first, Oct. 24, 1811, Sarah, daughter of William Augustus Fawkener, Esq., by which lady, who died in 1817, he had one son and two daughters; and, secondly, June 16, 1819, Frances Susan, widow of the Hon. Frederick Howard, and sister of John George, Earl of Durham, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

SIR WILLIAM RAE.

Sir William Rae, C.B., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, died at Newton Abbot, Devonshire, on the 8th inst. He was born in 1786, the son of Matthew Rae, Esq., of Park-End, in the county of Dumfries, and was educated at Lochmaben and Dumfries, and afterwards at the University of Edinburgh. In 1804 he entered the East India Company's service, served, in 1805, on board her Majesty's ship Culloden, and subsequently saw active service in the Fox frigate. He was present, in 1812, at Carthage, in 1813 at Gibraltar, and was appointed to Bermuda in 1824. Sir William was made a C.B. in 1855, and was knighted in 1858. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Robert Bell, Esq.; and, secondly, Maria, daughter of Assistant Commissary-General R. Lee.

MAJOR-GENERAL GOODWYN.

Major-General Alfred George Goodwyn, late of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, died at Bath, on the 11th inst. He had served in Afghanistan in 1842, was present in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, including the battle of Ferozeshahur; and in the Punjab 1848-9, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He saw active service in the Indian mutiny campaign of 1857, and was at the relief of Lucknow in November of that year. The Major-General had received several medals and clasps. He was for some years Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

CAPTAIN PARKER.

Captain Henry Parker, R.N., died, on the 7th instant, at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Captain Parker was Signal Midshipman and Acting A. D. C. to Captain Hargood in the Belleisle at the battle of Trafalgar, and was selected for the honour of nailing the colours to the stump of the mizenmast when the ship was dismasted and five of the enemy's line-of-battle ships were firing into her. He attained the rank of Lieutenant in April, 1808; as Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren served on the North American station, taking part in all the operations of the war; and, after being twice wounded, became a Commander at the peace of 1814. After service in the Irish Coastguard, he was appointed, in 1853, as a reward for his services, a Commander of Greenwich Hospital, which honourable position he retained, with the rank of Post Captain, till his death. Captain Parker married, in 1822, Lady Frances Theophila Anne, eldest daughter of Hans Francis, eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he leaves issue four sons.

We have also to record the death of Baron Liebig, of Sir William Tite, and of Dr. Henry Bence Jones—portraits of whom will probably be given next week.

A valuable gold chronometer, the gift of the President of the United States, has been presented, through the Liverpool Local Marine Board, to Captain Williams, of the Caspian, as a reward for saving the crew of the American ship Grace Sargent.

H.M.S. Devastation, on Monday, steamed from Spithead to Portland, with Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, the Earl of Camperdown, and Admirals Stewart and Richards on board. The behaviour of the ship was excellent.

Accounts of the earthquake in San Salvador have reached New York which reduce the loss of life to 500, and that of property to 7,000,000 dols. The first shock, which occurred on March 4, was a slight one, but the inhabitants left their houses and encamped on the Plaza and in the fields. A great shock was felt the next day, which left only two buildings standing. A fire followed, but was quickly extinguished, and the authorities checked all attempts at plundering. The surrounding villages within a distance of forty miles suffered. An eruption of the volcano Izalco occurred simultaneously with the earthquake, which did not cease until March 19. The authorities have determined to rebuild the town on the same site; and the thanks of the Government, as well as of the American Minister, have been tendered to the officers of her Majesty's steam-sloop Reindeer, for the assistance they rendered on the occasion. A correspondent, writing to the Times with reference to these accounts from New York, states that he has seen a letter from a resident at San Salvador, dated March 10, which entirely contradicts the statements contained in the telegram. The letter states that only some old walls, remnants of houses destroyed by the earthquake of April 16, 1854, tumbled down; that not one new house fell; that all, indeed, were cracked and stripped of their plaster; but that, fortunately, not a single life was lost. The correspondent has himself received letters, of March 12, mentioning the earthquake of the 8th only as a heavy one in San Salvador and in the valley of the river Lempa, and stating that the town of San Vicente, nearly destroyed by an earthquake on Dec. 29 last, had again suffered severely.



## THE PLIMSOLL AND SEAMEN'S FUND

**COMMITTEE.**  
The objects are—  
1st.—To aid Mr. Plimsoll, "the Sailor's Friend," in his efforts for the prevention of loss of life at sea.  
2nd.—To render such assistance as will secure the passing of a measure at once through Parliament for the purpose of preventing overloading and the sending of unseaworthy vessels to sea.  
3rd.—To ensure a searching investigation by the Royal Commission with a view to more permanent and efficient legislation on the subject.

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The Marquis of Exeter.  
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Lord Greville.  
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Admiral Sir John Hay, M.P.  
Sir Thomas Proctor Beauchamp, Bart.  
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.  
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Captain the Hon. E. Dawson, R.N.  
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And numerous others.

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The Right Honourable the Earl of DERBY will preside.  
Tickets for the Dinner (One Guinea each) must be had of the Treasurer, Edward Enfield, Esq., 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park; at Will's Rooms, and at the Hospital.  
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For promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d. (equal to four small); and 12s. per bottle.  
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, soothing, cooling, and purifying, eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolorations, and realises a HEALTHY PURITY of the Skin. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

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